THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1869. Volume Twelve—Number 30.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

Terms for 1869:

DAILY—Yearly, by mail (in advance).....$10 00
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One month, do do 1 00
One week, payable to carrier or agent.. 25

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Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the times, in every case, to expire with the club; otherwise, single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the club system altogether. We can only afford papers at club rates by having them all expire together.

Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Cars now run on the Savannah street railroad.

The people of Mobile have no theater now.

Jefferson is playing Rip Van Winkle in Louisville.

Miss Charlotte Thompson is playing in Montgomery.

Cairo city scrip sells at sixty cents on the dollar for lumber.

A chicken in Bourbon county, Kentucky, has fourteen toes.

Poor Carlotta is said to be more beautiful than ever before.

Gerritt Smith opposes female suffrage for fear it will impede negro voting.

The bill transferring the capital of Nebraska to Omaha has become a law.

George Peabody is intending to make the tour of the Southern States next fall.

In England 162,000 copies of the "Girl of the Period Almanac" were sold.

Farmers have commenced plowing in the vicinity of Lynchburg, Virginia.

Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, will soon have a railroad to the rest of the world.

A Troy paper is printing Theodore Winthrop's story, "Love and Skates," as original.

Mrs. Cady Stanton is described by a reporter as a "gentlemanly-looking personage."

It costs Michigan two and a half million dollars for educational purposes last year.

An extensive vein of copper ore has been discovered in Caswell county, North Carolina.

Hon. J. M. Brush was on Monday installed as Mayor of Pittsburg for the ensuing three years.

Hawthorne's Note Books have been republished in London in an eighteen-penny edition.

The first National Bank building of Chicago, just completed, cost $220,000. The lot cost $85,000.

Bismarck can only get sleep by listening to the strains of a fine music-box lately given him.

"Let's fusel," is the way people in Lynchburg, Virginia, ask each other to drink, and a drink is called a fusel-ade.

A bill has been introduced in the Tennessee Senate to repeal all laws enforcing taxes on tracks kept for turf racing.

Little All Right, who was reported to be dead, is now playing at Tammany Hall, New York, with Risley's Japanese Troupe.

The clergy costs the United States $12,000,000 annually; the criminals, $40,000,000; the lawyers, $70,000,000; rum, $200,000,000!

Indiana is the second greatest corn growing State in the Union. In 1868 she produced 80,832,000 bushels; 10,975,000 in excess of 1867.

A Yankee Sunday school philanthropist gathered a houseful of children by circulars which promised each one attending a stick of candy.

Mr. E. A. Sothern will leave England next September and appear at Booth's new theater in October as Lord Dundreary in "Our American Cousin."

A Berkshire (Mass.) girl walked fourteen miles through the snow the other day to marry a young man who could not come to her house for fear of a six-shooter which the stern parent carried.

General Butler having said "coined gold has ever been the hand-maid of despotism," a Boston editor has the temerity to say: "Well, we will take the maid and let old despotism run."

The railroad bridge across the Kentucky river at Worthville is a magnificent structure. It is nearly completed, and the greater part of the hands have left.

O. A. Hunt was convicted of rape at Nashville, Saturday, and his time in the penitentiary fixed at ten years. He is said to be the owner of property valued at $18,000.

David A. Walker, a clerk in the Atlanta, Georgia, postoffice, has been detected in robbing the mail. He belongs to one of the best families in Georgia and is highly connected by marriage.

Philadelphia roughs are disappointed with Mayor Fox. He has made no appointments, and on Thursday ordered one of the Fourth ward roughs out of his office for familiarly patting him on the shoulder and addressing him as "Dan."

Daniel McIlvaine, residing at Sewickley, twelve miles below Pittsburg, hung himself in his stable, Monday. He was fifty-five years old and leaves a wife. Excessive indulgence in whisky drove him to the act.

On Saturday the body of an unknown girl, apparently about sixteen years old, was found in a snow-bank at Tarentum, twenty miles up the Allegheny river. She had several marks of violence about the head and shoulders and was lying with her face downward.

It is now asserted positively that Appleton & Co. will begin in the course of a few weeks the publication of a *Weekly Journal*, and are to run Victor Hugo's new romance, so long looked for, through its columns.

Grant and Farragut were weighed at Baltimore Thursday, and when it was found that Farragut weighed 151 and Grant 155 pounds, the old sailor accused the soldier of having "bummerized" four pounds of tobacco to make up his weight.

A HIDEOUS TRAGEDY.

Deliberate Murder of a Young Girl by Her Lover, and Subsequent Attempted Suicide.

Shocking Confessions by the Murderer of His Crime.

From the Barnesville (O.) Enterprise, Jan. 28.]

The people of the western part of Belmont county have been startled by the commission of a crime, which, in its fiendish malignity and horrible details, surpasses anything that has recently occurred, even in the purlieus of the large cities. The murder occurred on Thursday, the 21st ultimo, about two miles east of the village of Sewellsville. On the afternoon of the day mentioned the body of a young girl, aged about fourteen years, was found lying in the run by the roadside. Her head was nearly severed from her body, and several small wounds were upon her hands and breast.

The name of the murdered girl is Louise Fox, and the perpetrator of the crime is Thomas Carr, who had been for some time residing in her family. It appears that Carr desired to marry Miss Fox, but had been refused by her parents, on account of her extreme youth. The girl's brother, nine years old, was with her when they met Carr in the lane, who walked a few yards with her. He then pushed her down, and commenced to feel in his pocket for his weapon. The little boy ran to his father's house, about 400 yards distant, and gave the alarm. The father at once hurried to the place and found his dead daughter as above described.

Carr fled in the direction of Sewellsville. Returning by another road, he stopped at a house and borrowed a gun, saying he wanted to shoot a rabbit. On Friday morning he was discovered behind Fox's spring-house, sitting on the ground. On going to him, it was found he had cut his throat with a shoe-knife. The wind-pipe had been severed, and was protruding from his neck, and he could breathe only through the wound. He had also shot himself in the left breast, above the heart, and the ball appeared to have lodged in the shoulder. By pressing his neck together he managed to talk with difficulty. He confessed the murder. Himself was taken to the house of Daniel Mamma, where he still lies in a critical condition.

On Sunday the murderer, Thomas Carr, made a full confession of his crime, together with the cause which led to its commission. This confession was committed to writing by Dr. Strahl, who is unwilling to make it public without the consent of the accused. There were, however, present quite a number of responsible persons, who listened to Carr's statements, and who have carefully repeated them for our benefit. We will here present the reader with the substance of what has been learned from the accused himself:

We now give the substance of what the accused has stated to several parties, and which, we are told, agree with his written confession.

On the day the crime was committed, Carr visited the girl at Alexander Hunter's, and conversed with her for nearly half an hour. On this occasion she mentioned to him the hopelessness of his suit, at which he appeared greatly distressed, avowing his intention to commit suicide. He asserts that up to this time he had no intention of taking her life, and did not come to that conclusion until about three hours before the deed was committed. While conversing, the girl assisted him to draw some cider, of which he drank three pints. In view of the intended suicide, Carr procured a razor at Hunter's house. He then left and went to Sewellsville, where he obtained a shoe-knife, which he intended to use if everything else failed him. His first desire, however, was to procure a gun and accomplish his purpose with it, but after one or two attempts he failed to borrow one.

About one o'clock Carr started from Sewellsville, his intention being, he says, to visit Fox's, and see if there was not yet a chance of procuring their consent to his marriage with Louise. While on his way there he saw the object of his insane passion coming down the road, accompanied by her little brother. When she came up he joined her. By this time his dreadful purpose had become firmly fixed in his mind. During the short walk the girl told him that her grandmother, whose house she had just left, had told her that her parents had determined that she should never keep his company again. The reply of Carr was that "he guessed they both had a short time to live," adding the query, "Louise, are you prepared," to which she responded, "I am," and immediately after he pushed her down and drew out the razor which he had hitherto kept concealed in his pocket, and proceeded to cut her throat. The girl threw up her hands which were fearfully gashed in the struggle. It appears that she did not make an outcry, or plead for her life, so rapidly was the deed consummated. Subsequent examination showed that the victim's head was nearly severed from her body, though the spinal column was not, as some supposed, divided.

It would be hard to find, in that immediate neighborhood, a more public place than the spot where this deed was done. Three farm houses are within plain view of it, none of them being further off than a quarter of a mile.

After seeing his purpose accomplished, Carr walked up the hill in the direction of Sewellsville, getting out of sight just as the father of the murdered girl, who had received the alarm from the boy, came up. The guilty man, who had irrevocably determined on suicide by shooting himself, had gone in search of a place where boldly into Sewellsville, the news of the crime not having reached there at that time. After some failures he procured a rifle at the house of a family named Fissell.

After this he proceeded by a roundabout course to the coal bank, which was about two hundred yards from John Fox's, the home of the murdered girl, and where her body then was. He passed the night in the coal bank, occasionally walking some distance out into the field. But what was most surprising, he even ventured to the front of the house and looked in at the window, watching the neighbors preparing the body of the murdered girl for burial. We doubt if the annals of crime can afford a scene more grotesquely horrible than the picture of this wretch, actuated by a morbid and unnatural curiosity, stealing amid the darkness and silence of the night to look, himself unseen, on the mangled corpse of his victim.

When day broke he repaired to Fox's spring-house and proceeded to make arrangements for taking his own life. He cocked the gun, tied a string to the trigger, passed it over the end of a rafter, and then, by pushing the gun from him, discharged the contents into his left breast. The ball passed through the outer and upper portion of the left lung. Thinking that this shot would not finish him, he then proceeded to sever his windpipe by drawing the edge of a shoe-knife several times across his throat. As soon as this was done he heard the shouts of his pursuers, the father of the murdered girl having himself discovered Carr standing near the spring-house. Daniel Mamma, at whose house Carr is now lying, was the nearest person to him, and at Mamma's request he threw the rifle down the hill, and Mamma went up to him and arrested him. When he was arrested he had the boldness to ask to be taken into the house where the dead girl lay. This, of course, her parents refused. The chances are that Carr will not recover from his wounds.

A brother and a score of nephews and nieces are scrambling for the two hundred thousand dollars left them by Gerald C. Quick, a recently deceased Philadelphia circus proprietor.

News and Other Paragraphs.

There were 100 deaths in New Orleans last week.

Theron Brown, an old citizen of Jefferson county, Ark., died a few days ago.

A steam engine has been set up in Jerusalem.

Three women in Iowa killed a deer with fire-shovels.

According to the New York *Herald*, Sam. Pike is offering fabulous sums for an eligible site whereon to erect a "really first-class theater."

Prince Napoleon recently presented Cora Pearl, the chief of the Parisian *demi monde*, an emerald necklace, each emerald of which was neatly wrapped in a bank note of one thousand francs.

A man from the interior of Pennsylvania lost his pocket-book a day or two ago. A bystander saw the theft, but refused to describe the pick-pocket. In explanation of this strange refusal he asked the victim, "Why did you charge me ten cents for a drink of water when I was in the army at Gettysburg?"

Colonel Forney says, in the *Press*, that on the Boulevards of Paris he has seen men, and women, too, driving the velocipedes at rates of speed that would put the Hanlons to shame. That is the Colonel's impression; but he is, doubtless mistaken. Our velocipedists drive as fast and as well as any.—*New York Sun.*

A man in Greensboro, Vt., nearly broke his wife's neck recently by playfully shaking her. Her neck cracked, she became partially paralyzed, and was confined to the bed several days. Vermont is a Radical State, but not so black as Massachusetts, which has reduced wife-whipping and infanticide to a system

Mr. Spurgeon, the other day was scolding certain of his followers who declined to interfere in politics on the ground that they were "not of this world." This he argued was mere metaphor. "You might as well," he said, "being sheep of the Lord, decline to eat a mutton-chop on the plea that it would be cannibalism."

An Exeter, New Hampshire, lad and lassie, aged respectively fourteen and fifteen years, tried to elope lately. Each put on an immense supply of clothes, and proudly footed it to Newmarket Junction, where they were recaptured and brought home. The boy gives as a reason for eloping, that he "loved the girl, and wanted to see her oftener."

Philadelphia has a police lieutenant of remarkable personal magnetism. According to a reporter of that city, "with a single look of sorrow over his white necktie he can as easily disperse a set of urchins, turning somersaults on the grass in the park, as an austere man could accomplish the same with a club in each hand and a pocket full of paving-stones.

A French traveler in this country writes home that the *Marseillaise* is so mutilated here that if it had been sounded to the volunteers of 1793, they would not have marched to the fire with much enthusiasm. After all, he adds, it is, perhaps, an effect of climate; notes, like ideas, change with the longitude; what is a *marseillaise* in France may become a pastoral in America.

Mr. John Towers, speaking of the tendency of music to render its profession either apoplectic or mad, gives a list of forty-eight eminent musicians who died of apoplexy, the different branches of the profession being thus illustrated: Composers, 15; stringed instruments, 12; theoretical and critical writers, 18; singers, 6; keyed instrumentalists, 4; wind instrumentalists, 3.

The Czar's most lovely young daughter, it appears, has not only to graduate in theology before she can ascend the Bavarian throne, but she has likewise to go through a severe course of musical instruction ere she can hope to secure the affection of her royal *fiancé*, who, it is said, broke off his marriage with the present Duchess of Alencon because she would not admire the "Tannhauser."

When an officer of the American navy reaches the age of sixty, and his further usefulness becomes doubtful, he is placed upon the retired list. If he has attained to the rank of Rear-admiral as well as to gray hairs, his country bestows on him the sum of two thousand dollars a year; if a Commodore, his income is eighteen hundred dollars; while if he has the misfortune to be only a Post Captain, he receives sixteen hundred dollars.

William A. Meriweather, United States Marshal for Kentucky, will, at twelve o'clock, on the 8th day of February, 1869, sell to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in Paducah, the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad, with all its limits, deposits, warehouses, cars, engines, fixtures, etc., for the payment of some mortgage bonds which the United States hold against the road.

STARTLING CASE OF TRANCE.

The Case of the Young Girl Near Burlington.

A Number of Milwaukee Medical Men Visit Her.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

A number of our city physicians went out to Burlington yesterday, to investigate the case of a child which for twenty days has been in a trance. The case is pronounced one of the most remarkable that ever came under the notice of the medical faculty, and there is little wonder that it creates something of a sensation.

A little daughter, twelve years of age, named Mina, of Christian Rausch, a German farmer, living about one and a half miles from Burlington, Racine county, in this State, had a severe attack of measles and diptheria. She had nearly recovered from these on the 8th of January, when she called her father to her bedside, and told him she was going to sleep, and that she should sleep for a long, long time. She said she should look as though she were dead, but she should not be dead, and she made the father promise that he would not bury her, which promise, it may readily be supposed, has been faithfully kept. Soon after making the request, the child, to all appearances, sank quietly and peacefully into her last sleep. By all it was supposed Mina was dead, and the body was encshrouded and placed in a coffin. After the sleep the body showed no signs of death, although the pulse and the heart ceased to perform their pulsations, and no device could show that the respiratory organs were in use. The eyes closed.

In this state Mina has lain for twenty days without a sign of life and with no sign of death, other than a sinking of cheek and eyes, which would be natural with one who had fasted so long a period.

Three days ago a vein was tapped and blood flowed as naturally as it would in a living person. A blister raised on the flesh precisely as it would on that of one alive. A neighbor of Mr. Rausch told our reporter that he had pressed a finger on the hand of the girl. Her flesh was solid, and upon taking away the finger the spot was white. In a few seconds the color came again, precisely as it would if the flesh of a living person were pressed in the same manner.

Under these circumstances it is reasonable for parents and friends to believe that the child lies in a trance, and there is little wonder that the case is attracting so much attention among the medical faculty. It will be watched carefully to the end, and with interest. A large number of persons have visited the house of Mr. Rausch, and all express themselves as lost in wonder and amazement at this strikingly strange affair.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

AN UNFAILING AND RAPID

Cure for Scrofula

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Skin Diseases.

White Swelling, Falling of the Hair, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Ringworm, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, Etc., Etc., Etc.

As a Blood Purifier it stands unrivaled, and is indorsed by the most eminent Physicians of the country. A cure is guaranteed in every case where it is used according to Directions.

READ the evidence of those who have been relieved by its use:

MR. E. WILDER:

I have been afflicted for seventeen years with scrofulous Eruptions and Sores all over my body, and for three years have been confined to my bed. All hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. I was expected to die at any time, but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw your "Sarsaparilla and Potash" recommended for Scrofula, and sent for it immediately, and from the third dose I felt relief. The sores have nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am fleshier than I ever was in my life, and feel better than I have for twenty years. I consider it the best medicine ever placed before the public. It is almost a miracle that I am alive.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

Louisville, Ky.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a great many years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market sts., Louisville.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Dec. 23, 1867.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I have used your Sarsaparilla and Potash in many cases of Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and various other diseases, in all of which I have effected a permanent cure. I use it constantly in my practice, and regard it as the best medicine that could be compounded.

Very truly yours,
J. A. THOMAS, M. D.

GRIFFIN, GA., Nov. 25, 1867.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Sir—I have suffered for seven years with pains and risings in my legs from impure blood, and have been entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla and Potash.

My wife has been in feeble health, and suffered very much from general debility; but since the use of two bottles of your Stomach Bitters she has much improved; and by continuing the use of them for a short time I am certain she will be entirely cured.

Respectfully, J. G. SEARS.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER:

Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Sarsaparilla and Potash. By using one or two bottles of this very valuable medicine I have been much relieved, and cured of a very serious Scrofulous disease which I have had for many years—and for which I return you many thanks,

Very respectfully,
MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I am personally acquainted with MRS. Emily J. Wilder, and she has been suffering with Scrofulous Ulcerations of the leg, arm and neck for six or eight years. She has been under the professional care of several skillful physicians, with but partial relief. The use of two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and one box of your Family Pills have given her decided relief and effected a permanent cure.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) W. J. GAUTIER, M. D.

MERCURIAL TAINT.

The only preparation that effectually eradicates the destructive effects of mercury, and that has ever been prescribed by regular physicians, is Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash. Any one who has ever taken mercury in any form whatever should not delay when, with the use of a few bottles of this invaluable medicine they can at once eradicate and purge all bad effects of mercury from the system,

EDWARD WILDER,

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. H. WILKERSON & CO.,
G. W. JONES & CO!

NOTICES.

A Talk to Merchants Only

MEMPHIS is by nature the Great Salient, Center of Commerce for an immense scope of country penetrated by the

Rails and Rivers

Converging to this Bluff. She is destined to become the great

Chicago of the South,

And will realize that condition sooner or later in proportion to the energy and enterprise chiefly of her Merchants. We wish to do OUR SHARE in bringing about this consummation,

DEVOUTLY TO BE WISHED,

And are at this time SPENDING MONEY FREELY in sending our Agents through Arkansas, Mississippi and West Tennessee, setting forth the ACTUAL INDUCEMENTS which our Wholesale Merchants are enabled to offer. We have provided our House with A BIG STOCK of Goods, bought before the late advance, and can sell to CASH BUYERS (we do not want to do an old fogy business) as advantageously as ANY HOUSE in ANY MARKET. We ask MONEYED MERCHANTS to call and try us.

ja27 WM. R. MOORE & CO.

ASSURANCE.

The Most Vigorous and Progressive Company in the World.

THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES,

92 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WM. C. ALEXANDER ..... President
H. B. HYDE ..... Vice-President
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS ..... Actuary
J. W. ALEXANDER ..... Secretary

Twenty-five Reasons for Prefering this Company to all others:

1. Its Cash assets are upwards of $8,000,000 and constantly increasing.
2. None of this is made up of promissory notes as in many Companies.
3. Its Cash Income per annum is now over $5,000,000 and steadily growing larger.
4. None of this is composed of the notes-of-hand of policy-holders, as is the case in many Companies.
5. It has paid to widows and orphans, and other claimants under policies on deceased members, about $2,000,000.
6. Such payments are made in cash, and not partly in canceled notes, as is the case in many Companies.
7. No deductions are made from the face of a policy for premium notes when it becomes a claim, as is the case in all Note Companies.
8. The sum of $2,500,000, and upwards, in cash divided among policy-holders, this included the dividend for the present year, as profits of the business.
9. All the profits of the business are annually divided among the assured Equitably, instead of being wholly or partially distributed among the Stockholders, as is the case in all "Mixed" and "Proprietory" Companies.
10. Dividends are invariably available as Cash in payment of premiums.
11. The dividends are made from the start, and not postponed until after the lapse of several years, as in many Companies.
12. The Society deals Equitably with its policy-holders.
13. The Equitable has made more progress since its organization than any other Life Company in the World.
14. Its risks have been so carefully selected and its dealing so equitable, that it has never been obliged to contest the payment of a claim at Law.
15. Its modes of applying dividends are more numerous and advantageous than those of any other Company in the World.
16. It issues all the popular styles of policy, including "Ten Year Non-forfeiting" and "Endowment" policies.
17. The amount of new business during the year ending September 1, 1868, was $51,268,850.
18. Its policies average larger in amount than those of any other Company, showing that capitalists select the Equitable for purposes of investment.
19. The profits of the business are apportioned to the assured on the "Contribution Plan," which is conceded to be the only Equitable mode of division; and not by the mode adopted by many Companies, which is greatly unjust to a large proportion of the policy-holders.
20. It is as liberal in the conduct of its business as is consistent with safety to the assured, and does not sacrifice proper caution to an ambition to increase the nominal amount of its business, as is the case with many new Companies.
21. It employs the best medical talent for examination of applicants, and writes policies only on the very best lives, thus keeping the mortality among its assured far below the average.
22. Policies in this Company may become self-sustaining, by the operation of dividends, after a comparatively short term of years.
23. Policies in this Company, by the application of dividends in the appropriate method, constantly increase in amount, without increase of premium, until after the lapse of a term of years, it is expected they will be at least doubled.
24. Losses in this Company are promptly paid, and information always given without delay to the interested parties.
25. It combines all the advantages of all other Companies, without any of their objectionable features.

The new "Tontine Dividend Policies" have been introduced, thus giving policy-holders a permanent Cash Income during life—a very fine investment.

Policies issued on single lives from $250 to $50,000.

JAMES A. SWAIN, General Agent

For Tennessee, Arkansas and North Mississippi,

No. 17 Monroe Street,

Opposite Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee.

ja30

BANKRUPTCY.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

M. T. SHELBY,

Of ——, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 49 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 26th day of February, 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.

feb3

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

V. H. SWIFT,

Of ——, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 49 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 23rd day of February, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.

feb3

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 430 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 24th day of February, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.

feb3

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

J. A. COLTWOOD,

Of ——, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 49 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.

feb3

For Rent—Store House.

NO 32 NORTH SIDE COURT SQUARE, next to Odd Fellows' Hall. Possession given immediately. Apply up stairs.

HENRY G. SMITH.

January 5, 1869.

REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION.

THOMAS JAMES FINNIE,
Before the War, of Memphis, Tennessee.
W. J. DAVIS,
Louisville, Kentucky.

T. J. FINNIE & CO.,

Real Estate, Exchange,

Collection, Provision, Produce

—AND—

General Commission Agency,

No. 81 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

ja26

MECHANICAL.

204 Main Street.

'DUNN & MATTON

—GO TO—

GAS FIXTURES & PUMPS

FOR

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

MEMPHIS OIL CAN MANUFCATORY.

G. W. SCOTT,

(Successors to Jukes & Scott,)

DEALER IN

STOVES, GRATES, MANTLES, Etc.

Also, have on hand, at all times, a good supply of

Coal and Aurora Oils

At Wholesale and Retail.

Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Etc.

336 Second Street, Memphis.

ROOFING, Guttering and General Job Work promptly executed and warranted.

Refer, by permission, to John Overton, Jr., W. R. Greenlaw, S. Mosby and J. M. Provine.

ja26 G. W. SCOTT.

GASTRONOMY.

A NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD

IT was M. Brillat Savarin, the celebrated French Gastronome, who first said that the "man who invents a new dish does more for society than the man who discovers a planet."

THE SANDWICH CHEESE,

An Italian preparation, is now offered to the public as a most delicious, wholesome and convenient Lunch, for the use of families, boarding-house rooms, bachelors, picnics and travelers. It is eaten on bread, biscuit or toast, and is just such an article as has long been needed.

On the Continent it is held to be a most palatable relish, and as an appetizer and promotive of digestion, very excellent. For Luncheons, or at the close of Dinner, it is UNSURPASSED.

It is excellent for Sandwiches. Especially is it adapted for those climates where the article of Cheese cannot be kept in a sound condition for any length of time.

It may be used as a seasoning for soups, hash or stews, and warmed upon a stove, after the can has been opened, it makes without further preparation a most

DELICIOUS WELSH RARE BIT.

For travelers and others, it is far more economical and convenient than sardines, deviled ham or tongue.

The proprietors, whilst unwilling to resort to the usual sensational methods for bringing the

SANDWICH CHEESE

To the notice of the public, cannot but ask for it a trial, feeling satisfied that its merits will then be properly acknowledged.

It is neatly put up in cans, with blue and gold labels, in cases of Two Dozen at $8 per case. Three sample cans sent per express on receipt of $1 25.

For sale by all respectable grocers and dealers in canned goods. Prepared only by

BEMENT BROTHERS,
68 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Also, manufacturers of

BEMENT'S XXX SAUCE,

Equal to any Sauce made. Put up in cases of Two Dozen Bottles at $8 per case.

P. S.—Agents wanted in all parts of the country, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

ja26

STONE CUTTING.

RIX,

STONE CUTTER

BUILDING STONE.

Monroe Street, bet. Second and Third,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

ja27

FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE.

3,000 ACRES OF LAND to sell in one body; or I will cut it up to suit. 500 acres open and 400 in high state of cultivation. Gin mill, negro cabins, stables, cribs, etc.—the best place in Yalobusha county, Miss., and lies between the Mississippi Central Railroad and Memphis and Tennessee Railroad, four miles west of Coffeeville and six miles east of Garner's Station; public road running directly through the land from Coffeeville to Garner's Station. I will exchange a portion of the place for Memphis city property or goods, wares, and merchandise. Captain Baswell, who resides on the place, will show it to any one.

A. S. BROWN.

Grenada, January 10, 1869.

Refer to James Lanier, Owen, McNutt & Co., or Colonel Eli. Prickett, jr., Memphis, Tenn. ja15

Land for Sale.

TWO hundred acres of Land in one mile of Bartlett Station for sale in tracts of 116, 75, 66, 60, 35 or 40 acres. Apply to

B. T. REAVES,
ja14 Bartlett, Tennessee.

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, OPPOSITE BRAY'S Station, adjoining south side of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, eighteen miles east of Memphis.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT acres, known as Giles' Farm, on east side of Mississippi river, opposite lower end of Island No. 40, about ten miles north of Memphis, thirty acres under cultivation and forty deadened.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 221 feet on Court street, on which stands a small frame house, clear of lease.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 100 feet on Madison street, subject to lease.

LOT, WITH COTTON SHED (FORMERLY Barne's Cotton Shed, now used for a Wagon Yard), fronting 142 feet on Madison street and 128 feet on Court street, a few rods west of Charleston avenue, clear of lease.

LOT EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 226 feet on north side of Court street, on which stands the cotton shed of Carroll, Walker & Co., subject to lease.

LOT FRONTING FIFTY FEET ON CHARLESTON avenue, on which stands the grocery of Thomas O'Mahoney, and extending 200 feet to Court street, clear of lease.

For terms, inquire of

THOS. WICKERSHAM,
ja8 No. 9, second floor, Postoffice Building

PUBLIC HALLS.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY HALL,

No. 363 Main St.,

Between Union and Gayoso,

Is now open for

BALLS,
CONCERTS,
FAIRS,
LECTURES,
AND ALL
PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.

THIS is the largest and most convenient hall in the city, having seats for one thousand persons, convenient to the street cars, and but a square and a half from the Court House. Terms moderate. Apply to

ja29 THOMAS H. COCKE.

STOLEN.

STOLEN from my stable, near the State Female College, a horse mule, about fourteen hands high and nine years of age, dun color and marked with saddle and harness; slightly lame in left fore foot. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for his delivery to

M. CAYCE & SON,
ja28 Second Street.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. WELLS,

(FORMERLY OF MEMPHIS,)

—WITH—

WELD, KNEELAND & ANDREWS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

DRY GOODS

SILKS, SHAWLS AND LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC,

501 Broadway and 56 Mercer St.,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK,

NEW YORK.

ja1

J. W. DICKSON,

(Late with MENKEN BROS.,)

—NOW WITH—

HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

332 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Our Wholesale Department is Complete.

ja9

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPRING

FURNISHING GOODS

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

58 White St., New York,

WILL BE READY THIS MONTH WITH THEIR SPRING STYLES, CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLES IN PARAGON SHIRTS

—AND—

PATENT PANTALOON DRAWERS.

Fresh Goods and Original Styles of Neck Wear. In SUSPENDERS, a large variety of New Styles, with our PATENT LEVER BUCKLE.

LAPORTE'S KID GLOVES,

In the RICOCHET CUT and SEAMLESS CUT, NEW SPRING COLORS.

ja21

HARDWARE, &C.

Scrap Iron Wanted.

To Blacksmiths and Manufacturers

FOR all Wrought Scrap, packed in barrels and delivered, we will give the highest market price—and want all we can get.

ALLISON BROTHERS.
270 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

TO MERCHANTS

AND

PLANTERS.

BUY YOUR

Plows, Hoes, Chains,
Hames, Collars, Axes,

AND EVERY KIND OF

Hardware and Iron,

FROM

ALLISON BROTHERS,

270 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

ja12

SADDLERY.

C. N. CASE, JR., & CO.,

No. 177 Main Street,

Near Overton Hotel, Woodruff Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddlery, Harness, Collars, Bridles and Plantation Harness.

A new stock just received. ja12

JEWELERS, &C.

F. D. BARNUM & CO.,

(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.,)

JEWELERS, ETC.,

Corner Main and Court Streets,

Memphis, - - - - - Tennessee.

ja12

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

I. LEHMAN,

Attorney at Law,

272 Second St., Ayres' Building.

Room No. 10. Memphis, Tennessee.

ja24

D. E. MYERS. E. H. WYATT.

MYERS & WYATT,

Attorneys at Law

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

279 1-2 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

Prompt Attention Paid to Collections.

REFERENCES—Colonel F. S. Davis, President First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.; Major J. J. Murphy, President Memphis Bank, Memphis, Tenn. ja12

MUSIC.

A MUSICAL BOX FOR ONE DOLLAR—The French Grand Sensation; novelty, cheapness, durability; in high

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return 1st empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 293 Main street, Agent. Price 5 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jet

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—My place, known as the Catholic Farm, on the Old Raleigh road, four miles from the city, containing 110¾ acres; 75 cleared, and good creek bottom; neat cottages, nine rooms, on high ground; common outbuildings; good water, and few peach, pear, plumb and apple trees. Possession immediately.
S. C. SNYDER, M. D.,
feb2 No. 28 Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—One of the finest Plantations in the Mississippi Bottom, situated fifty miles below Memphis, in Arkansas, two miles from Bledsoe's Landing, containing twenty-two hundred acres, with four hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling and all necessary outhouses, frame quarters for fifty hands, good gin and mill, stables and cribs, together with all the mules, stock and tools. There are now thirty or forty good hands on the place that can be had by the purchaser. A great bargain can be had by early application on the premises, or of PRICE & TERRY, commission merchants, No. 15 Union street, Memphis, Tenn.
ja7 A. O. HODGES.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The "Cherry Place." Terms reasonable. Apply to PARTEE & HARBERT, 11 Union street. ja26

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Often persons visiting New York, from the South, would prefer a PRIVATE HOUSE to a hotel, if they knew where to find it. No. 22 West Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue, convenient to the principal hotels and clubs, has lately opened for first class people, who can find every accommodation, by the day, week or month. Gentlemen can have rooms without board if they desire it. Application by letter will be attended to without delay. Reference: H. Douglass, Esq.
M. JONES,
jan12 22 West Sixteenth street.

THURSDAY, : : : : February 4, 1869

"LET us have peace!" Four weeks from to-day will witness the inauguration of General ULYSSES S. GRANT, in the presence of assembled thousands, as the eighteenth President of the United States. We have not troubled our readers with speculations as to the probabilities that may be evolved by his administration. Up to this time he has been reserved and reticent, and although occasionally we have been attracted by what Eastern journals have published as reliable, we have not considered their outgivings as authentic or amounting to vaticinations. Nor have we desired to lift the veil upon the future until such time as the President-elect may determine to develope his policy, relying upon his magnanimity as a soldier, and the opportunity of adding the civic wreath to his crown of laurel. We have been gratified, rather, that he has not chosen to anticipate the policy he intends to pursue, for otherwise it might be construed into obtrusiveness, and conflict with the views of the outgoing administration, which is entitled to full consideration until the choice of the people shall be installed in office. The decorum exhibited by General GRANT, in withholding his policy and refusing to permit it to become a theme for public, if not acrimonious discussion, which it is not hazardous to say would be the case, if promulged, is worthy of all praise. He shows the respect due the high office, the labors of which he will soon be called upon to discharge. It might, and probably would, be embarrassing to both, the retiring and in-coming, administrations. But it did not require an avowal of what will be his policy, because in accepting the nomination for the Presidency, his letter disclosed all that it was necessary for a frank and generous soldier to explain, and so thought a majority of the voters. In that letter, to which we refer with confidence, he afforded no pledge to become the mere instrument of the Radical party, to carry out the designs of the *soi-disant* leaders, irrespective of the demands of a suffering country. The injunction with which he closed, echoed by many a laboring heart, could not have been uttered under the frivolous pretense of affected sentiment. It was rather the spontaneous ebullition of humane feeling that had shuddered at the carnage of the battle-field—the ebbing away of the life-blood of heroes—and had afterward viewed with bedewed eyes the desolation that followed in the track of war. He had visited the South and saw for himself the actual condition of the people, their destitution, their readiness to accept the "situation," so far as was then demanded by their so-called conquerors, giving up their slave property unmurmuringly, and foregoing all claims for its restoration, or any equivalent therefor. He saw this and so reported—his report being recognized as the only veracious statement of the true condition of the country, which hired libellers were beginning to disparage and exaggerate with powers of falsehood that have only been excelled in later efforts for the most wicked of political ends. These are our foundations on which we construct the edifice that will give glory to the administration of General GRANT. We cannot conceive that he who started with so fair a record, can yield to the importunities of political sharpers and hucksters. He will have a hard struggle for the mastery, and the Senate seems to hold the tenure of office law *in terrorem* over him. But he can, if he will, conquer, and have the great mass of the people at his beck to sustain him. It would be a victory greater than the fall of Vicksburg. It would be a restoration to the President of Constitutional rights, of which the office was divested by a contumacious and usurping Congress. We say, too, "let us have peace," and with the people restored to their birthright, and the States re-united, the country will spring into prosperity even above the crushing weight of the National debt. We look for a fair, honest, practical, peaceful, prosperous administration for General Grant, and shall only cease to look for it when all auguries fail, and the worst of disappointments shall be realized.

WE publish to-day a most important opinion of Judge HUNTER, involving the liberty of the citizen, which has been invaded in innumerable instances by Magistrate and Police Commissioner, under the impression that they were discharging their respective duties. Their powers are very distinctly described, as restricted by law, in this conclusive and irrefragable opinion. The people, without regard to class or station, ought to, and no doubt will, feel deeply, earnestly grateful to Judge HUNTER for thus sustaining the great writ of liberty wrested from sovereign power at Runnymede and regarded with reverence by all who have respected the rights of the citizen from that day to this. The suppression of the writ of *habeas corpus* has been considered permissible only in extreme instances, until the incidents of the late internal war rendered the frequent exercise of this power familiar to at least the citizens of the South. Since the war closed it has been resorted to as a special privilege, belonging to the Executive of a State, to be exercised at his will and pleasure—at least it is one of the Brownlowisms with which the State of Tennessee has been favored, much to the disgust of its law-abiding people, and the disgrace of the party that has sustained it. To declare martial law, and suppress the writ of *habeas corpus*, are viewed now as common occurrences. A few years ago they would have created an excitement and a feeling of indignation from one end of the country to the other. It is the highest resort of government, and is venial only when some threatening riot or insurrection, or other imminent peril to the Government itself may demand its exercise. The opinion of Judge HUNTER, so clear and just, will, like the mantle of charity, "cover a multitude of sins." We cannot express the gratitude we feel, that the Judge has availed himself of the opportunity to throw around the citizen the protection of the law. He shows, as with a pencil of light, how a man falsely charged, may be arrested and incarcerated under a mistaken notion of law by the officer before whom he may be brought, and, by being deprived of the assistance of friends, who may be kept in ignorance of his situation, might be detained for days and weeks and months, unless by some stray chance he may apprise those friends of his illegal imprisonment. Since the days of Magna Charta, the writ of *habeas corpus* has always been regarded with the highest respect, because it involved the right of the people, and without it there could be no true liberty. It may be long in our harassed and oppressed country, before the great writ shall obtain the respect and reverence with which it was once venerated, but the time will surely come, if our people should ever return to reason, and the birthright of freedom almost recklessly thrown away, be again restored. There is not a Constitution in all the United States under the Federal Constitution of 1787 and the amendments consecrated to liberty and hallowed by time, in which this sacred right was not sedulously guarded. Our fathers who had struggled to wrest the colonies from British dominion fully appreciated the value of personal liberty, and strove to protect it from encroachment and invasion. They left us the legacy of their example, and it is our duty to hold sacred and inviolate that which they considered the main pillar of the edifice dedicated to liberty.

BY comparison of receipts of cotton at ten Southern coast and inland cities, Memphis seems to rank third as a market for cotton, in the extent of business done. New Orleans is first, Savannah second, Mobile fourth and Charleston fifth. Of the inland cities Memphis is first, with Macon and Augusta next in importance. Memphis factors are shrewd and quick and enterprising to a degree equalled only by their intelligence and integrity. In no city in the Union can more brains and integrity be found represented in an equal number of business men in any branch of trade and commerce. Against many adverse influences they have built up for Memphis a reputation as a cotton market that is world-wide, and had they facilities of railroads and capital, it would require but a year or two to bring Memphis up to an equality with New Orleans in amount of business. Here the producer can get the best prices for his cotton, and the spinner can obtain the most desirable styles and selections. In these respects Memphis is ahead of New Orleans and Savannah. Our cotton is sought for in Europe, and a lively direct trade is pringing up with English and Scotch spinners. In prices, especially, our market is ahead of all competition. But for the fact that Memphis cotton is always in demand, it would be impossible for our factors to realize prices ⅛c. to 1c. higher than realized in any of the port markets, as has been done almost throughout the season. Another advantage is our peculiar location. Spinners in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio can move cotton as cheaply from Memphis as from New York City. Rates of freight and compression are low. Cotton can be compressed here at 50c per bale, and shipped to New York and Boston at 75@80c per hundred. All these things tell in favor of Memphis. In course of time, when Memphis shall have recovered from the effects of the war, and capital becomes abundant, we shall have railroads in our interest that will bring cotton from the Gulf and from the interior of Louisiana Texas, as it is now coming from all points to which Memphis is any way accessible. Until then, we must contiue to hold our own and labor steadily and patiently.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

NASHVILLE.

A Day of Unparalleled Excitement in the House of Representatives.

Speaker Richards Overcome with Emotion---He "Weeps Whole Pints of Tears and Vipes 'em on His Sleeve."

A Resolution for His Expulsion—"The Gentleman from Shelby" asks a Showing—The Gifted Mullins and Ornate Arnold Telegraphed to Come and Disgorge—Colonel Prosser Chosen Temporary Speaker, and the Bribed Members to be Presented—The Glimmering of a Probability that "My Brother, the General," will "Go Up," likewise—What "Trooly Loil" Legislators, in a "Trooly Loil" Way, will do—All for "Lolly"—General Cooper Slightly Hauling in His Horns about the Raging "Melish."

Special Telegraph Correspondence to the Memphis AVALANCHE.

NASHVILLE, February 3.—The developments made by the School Fund Investigating Committee are the topic of general discussion among men of both parties.

After the House met this morning, Colonel Roach offered a resolution which was almost unanimously adopted, requesting Mr. East, counsel for the State, to at once institute such suits as he may deem proper, whether civil or criminal, against all persons shown to have been implicated in the embezzlement of the school fund. Then followed a long preamble and resolution by Mr. White, of Greene, of which the main points are as follows:

WHEREAS, It appears most conclusively, by testimony under oath, that F. S. Richards, Speaker of the House, has been guilty of accepting a bribe in money or otherwise, with the understanding that he was to vote for the measure by which the school fund was in part lost to the State,

Be it resolved, &c., That for the offense set forth in the preamble of this resolution, F. S. Richards, Representative from the counties of Shelby, Fayette and Tipton, is hereby expelled, and that his seat and the position of Speaker are hereby declared vacant.

Mr. Singletary also offered a resolution, which was adopted unanimously, for the appointment of a special committee of five, who shall report to the House without delay whether or not the testimony submitted by the School Fund Committee is sufficient to warrant the House in expelling the members implicated, and providing that such members may be heard by the committee in their own defense.

Mr. Prosser, who was temporarily in the chair, appointed the following members on the committee under this resolution: Messrs. Singletary, Bosson, and Thornburg, of Grainger, Roach and McNairy.

Objection was made by Mr. Taylor, of Carter and Johnson, to Mr. Bosson as being implicated, and his name had to be withdrawn. Mr. Gilmer was appointed instead.

An earnest appeal was made to the House by Mr. Ryder in favor of at once acting on the resolution offered by Mr. White, of Greene. He said that a resolution like that in question, which threw a blighting shadow over the reputation of his colleague, ought not to be permitted to lie on the table, particularly when Mr. Richards was anxious for investigation. It would be a grievious wrong to a member who was the subject of the resolution for it to be spread broadcast over the land, while the House for the time being remained silent as to the truth or falsity of the charges made.

Mr. Richards here arose to speak, but was so affected that he could not for some time proceed; tears came into his eyes and his unsteady voice indicated how deeply he was moved. He made a few remarks so the embarrassing position in which the resolution of Mr. White, of Greene, placed him before the House and country. So far from wishing to evade the charges made, he demanded an immediate and thorough investigation as a matter of justice to himself.

Even a dog was generally accorded some chance, but the resolution proposed to ignominously expel him without so much as a hearing. He also asked that a temporary speaker be appointed until the charges were disposed of.

A resolution offered by Mr. White, of Greene, was finally referred to the committee appointed under Mr. Singletary's resolution, after which Mr. Prosser was elected temporary speaker.

Mr. Roach's resolution to bring the suits will pass the Senate, and Mr. East will at once commence a vigorous campaign against the parties implicated. It has been intimated that Gen. Eaton will "go up." The charges against him in the report of the committee look badly, when connected with the fact that, as State Superintendent of public institutions what remains of the school fund is now under his control.

Letters have been forwarded to Mr. Arnell and Mr. Mullins, at Washington, intimating that the best thing they can do is to disgorge at once. About $40,000 will probably be recovered from the Metropolitan National Bank of Washington. Some doubts are entertained whether the committee appointed under Singletary's resolution will be able to report before adjournment.

The School Fund ring are already laying their plans to delay investigation. Five thousand copies of the report of the School Fund Committee were ordered to be printed.

The Senate amendments to the House bill incorporating the Raleigh Mineral Springs Hotel Company, were concurred in by the House; also abolishing the Metropolitan Police of Chattanooga, and authorizing the Desoto Insurance Company of Memphis to change its business to that of a Banking Company.

A delegation from Marshall county had an interview with General Cooper, to-day, as to the militia being sent to that county.

General Cooper has hauled in his horns considerably, since he came back from Knoxville.

Volunteering is at a dead stand in East Tennessee.

Associated Press Report.]

NASHVILLE, February 3.—The report of the Committee of Investigation on the missing School Fund continues to excite deep interest.

In the House a resolution was offered providing for the prosecution of all parties implicated.

Speaker Richards made an affecting speech defending himself from the committee's charges. Subsequently a resolution was offered to expel him for receiving a bribe, and he declared that he could not retain his position of Speaker whilst it was pending.

Colonel Prosser, from Davidson, was thereupon elected Speaker *pro tem.*

A Committee of Investigation was then appointed, and the resolution to expel the Speaker referred to it. This committee will also investigate charges against other members implicated.

NEW YORK.

The Tribune on the "Alabama" Treaty—Raid by Pickpockets—General Grant's Movements—Cattle Disease.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The *Tribune* denounces the Alabama treaty, and says it appears as if Reverdy Johnson and Andrew Johnson conspired to disgrace the country.

A raid was made by a gang of pickpockets on a passenger train on the Hudson River Railroad this morning in the upper part of the city. Several passengers had their pockets relieved of wallets, watches, etc., while crowding from the rear to the forward cars, in accordance with an order of a thief who personated the conductor.

Several cattle have recently died from some unknown disease, on Haight's farm, at Fiskill, in this State. There is much excitement among farmers.

In the United States Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of the United States vs. Watson & Carey, distillers, on a charge of illicit removal of spirits from a distillery, the court directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the Government, which was done.

General Grant leaves Washington to-morrow morning, accompanied only by General Dent.

A Washington special says the public debt statement will show an increase of $11,000,000.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—Thus far the political disabilities have been removed by Congress from about one hundred persons. Three or four hundred applications are now pending in the Reconstruction Committee, one-third of which are from Virginia.

HAVANA.

Tranquility Restored to Havana—Riot in Benjacal.

HAVANA, February 3.—The city is entirely tranquil. A steamer has arrived with troops from Spain. A serious riot occurred in the town of Benjacal, a few days since. Several Spaniards and Cubans were killed.

THE RIVERS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Arrived—Commonwealth, Belle of Alton and Louisville. Departed—Lizzie, Ella and Nich. Longworth.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—Arrived—Belle St. Louis and City of Alton. Departed—City of Cairo. The river is falling with nine feet to Cairo. The weather is very wet.

CINCINNATI, O., February 3.—Arrived—Alice Dean. Departed—Tempest, Robert Burns and Silver Moon. The river is rising with sixteen feet in the channel. The weather is wet.

FOREIGN.

An International Yacht Race—Greek Ministers Repudiate the Paris Conference—Revolt in Algeria—Confession of Arrantus.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 3.—Mr. Ashbury, owner of the British yacht Cambria, accepts the challenge of Mr. Douglass to race with the New York yacht Sappho, and suggests that the race be from Cowes around the Isle of Wight to Cherbourg and back to Cowes.

7:30 p.m.—A dispatch has just been received from Athens, conveying the unexpected intelligence that the Greek Ministers here refused to agree to the protocol of the Paris conference, and that they have tendered their resignations to the King.

The petition of the Irish Bishops for the right of convocation has been rejected.

W. E. Foster, the President of the Board of Health retains his seat in Parliament as member from Bradford, the petition against his election having failed.

There is now no doubt but that the Greek Government has agreed to the resolution of the Conference.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 3.—A revolt has broken out among the natives of Algeria, but it is confined to the wild tribes in districts remote from the French settlements. The Duke of Magenta has been ordered to Algeirs.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 3.—Five persons implicated in the murder of the Governor of Burgoia have confessed their guilt.

CASUALTIES.

Destruction of the Steamer Lexington at New Orleans—Hotel Burned in St. Paul.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—The side-wheel steamboat Lexington took fire about two o'clock this morning and was totally destroyed. She was laying up waiting to be docked. She was fully insured.

Great preparations are in progress for the Mardi Gras festivities. The holiday and annual celebration of the mystic crew promises to be unusually brilliant.

ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, MINN., February 3.—The International Hotel was burned here this morning. The guests escaped, but lost all their clothing. Total loss over $100,000.

WHEELING.

Governor Boreman Elected U. S. Senator.

WHEELING, VA., February 3.—Governor Anthony Boreman was yesterday elected United States Senator.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The Senate resumed the consideraton of the Consular appropriation bill.

Mr. Bucklalew moved to strike out the appropriation of $12,000 to carry into effect the treaty for the suppression of the Afaiern slave trade. Lost.

Mr. White moved an amendment requesting the President to ask Great Britain to put an end to that part which requires each party of the treaty to keep up mixed courts, and, provided the Government consents, the salaries of the officers of the United States connected with such courts shall cease, which was adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back with amendments, the bill recently introduced by him to amend the judiciary system of the United States. As amended in the committee it reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of a Chief Justice and eight associate justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum, and for this purpose there shall be appropriated an additional justice of said court.

Section 2. That for each of the nine existing circuits there shall be appointed a Circuit Judge, who shall reside in his circuit and shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction therein as the justices of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit, and the Circuit Court in each circuit shall be held by the justice of the Supreme Court, allotted to the circuit, or by the District Judge of the District, sitting alone, or by any two of them sitting together, and such courts may be held at the same time in different districts of the same circuit, and more than one such court may be held at the same time in the same district, and the Circuit Judge shall each receive an annual salary of 10,000.

Section 3. *Be it enacted, etc.* That nothing in the act shall affect the power of the justices of the Supreme Court as Judges of a Circuit Court, except in the appointment of clerks in the Circuit Courts, which, in each circuit, shall be appointed by the Circuit Judge of that county, and the clerks of the District Courts shall be appointed by the Judges thereof respectively.

Section 4. *Be it enacted, etc.* That it shall be the duty of each Justice of the Supreme Court to sit in each district of his circuit during every period of two years.

Mr. Warner introduced a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Article XV. The right of citizens of the United States to hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of property, race, color or previous condition of servitude, and every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years or over, and who is of sound mind, shall have an equal vote at all elections in the State in which he shall have actually resided for a period of one year next preceding such election, except such as may hereafter engage in insurrection or rebellion against the United States and such as may be duly convicted of treason, felony or other infamous crimes.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this act by appropriate legislation.

The Currency bill was postponed until to-morrow and the Constitutional Amendment taken up, and several amendments were offered and ordered to be printed, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

Mr. Beck introduced a bill providing for holding an election in Mississippi. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Ely, from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution in reference to the stationary contract of the Interior Department, with Dempsey and Atooi. It directs the Secretary not to receive or make payments, for a failure to comply with their contract. Passed.

Mr. Ely also reported a bill to provide stationery for Congress and the several Departments. The bill provides that the head of each of the Executive Departments and Judicial Departments at Washington, and the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House shall have estimates made quarterly and at each succeeding session of Congress of the stationery required for the year, and that the same is to be supplied by the Congressional Printer, under contract. Passed.

Florence Scannel, the witness who had refused to answer certain questions put by the Committee on the New York Election Frauds, was then brought before the House in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Scannel professed his readiness to answer all questions, and he remains in custody until he can be examined.

Henry Johnson, another witness also subpoened, and who had not attended, was brought before the House, and stated that he had not intended to run away on any attempt and was ready to testify. He also remains in custody to be examined.

Mr. Poland introduced a bill providing for a uniform system of naturalization. Referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. The bill proposes that aliens' citizenship, under a continuous residence in the United States of four years and six months, proceedings for naturalization, are to be restricted to the Circuit and District Courts of the United States and the Court of the highest jurisdiction in each State and Territory which holds stated sessions in each county for the trial of civil cases. It also requires a notice of intention to be filed and sworn to, one year and a-half before naturalization, and also a notice of thirty days before the application, stating name, age, residence, occupation, etc.

Mr. Pile introduced a joint resolution relating to vessels and other boats owned by persons in the loyal States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Cotton active and firmer. Sales 6,800 bales; uplands, 29¾ to 30c. Superfine flour, $5 65 to $6 50. Southern corn, 96c. Rice dull. Coffee dull. Western whisky, 94c. Wheat nominally lower.

Money—Easy; 7 per cent. on call loans with exceptions at 6 per cent. Sterling dull, 9¼ to 9¾. Gold rather lower; opened at 135¾, closed at 135¼ to 135¾. State stocks unchanged; old Tennessees, 67½ to 67¾.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Cotton advanced. Heavy demand for Great Britain. Spain and the North; middlings, 28¾c. Sales 1,700 bales. Receipts, 8,191 bales. Exports 4,060 bales. Gold, 136½. Sterling 48½. Commercial, 47½. New York sight, ¼ to ½ discount. Flour firm; superfine, $8 37½; XX, $7 25; XXX, $7 50. Corn dull, 76c. Oats firm, 70c. Bran dull, $1 15. Hay dull; prime, $25. Pork active, $33. Bacon dull; shoulders, 15c; clear rib sides, 18½@19c; clear sides, 19c. Sugar and molasses unchanged.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, February 3.—Sales 185 hhds tobacco fall rates; lugs to wrappers $4 50@$25 75. Pork, $31 50 to $32. Lard 20½ to 21c. Bacon, 15, 18 to 18½c. Bulk meats, 14, 17½ to 17¾c. Corn, 63 to 65c. Oats, 60 to 62c. Superfine flour, $5 75 to $6 25. Whisky, 96 to 97c. Wheat, $1 70 to $1 75. Rye, $1 43 to $1 45.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—Family flour, $7 25 to $7 60. Corn, 64 to 65c. Oats, 61 to 64c. Whisky, 95 to 96c. Pork, $32. Lard, 20¼c. Bulk meats, 13½, 16½ to 17c. Bacon, 13¼, 17½ to 18¼c. Wheat, $1 60 to $1 70. Barley, $2 25 to $2 40. Rye unchanged. Clover seed, 16 to 16½c. Flax seed, $2 20 to $2 30.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—Superfine flour, $5 20 to $6. No. 1 wheat, $1 75 to $1 96. Corn, 71 to 75. Oats 63 to 65c. Barley, $2 10 to $2 35. Rye, $1 25 to $1 28. Whisky 92½ to 94c. Pork, $32. Bulk meats, 13¾ to 17c, Bacon, 14¾, 17¾ to 18c. Lard 21¼c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, February 3.—Extra flour, $5 40 to $6. No. 2 wheat, $1 15½ to $1 15¾. Corn, new, 58¾ to 58¾. No. 2 oats, 40¾ to 50c. No. 1 rye, $1 16 to $1 17. Barley, $1 75 to $1 78. Highwines, 90 to 95½c. Pork, $32. Lard, 20¼c. Bulk shoulders, 13¾c; hams, 16¾ to 17c.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, February 3—Cotton buoyant; uplands, 13d; Orleans, 12¾ to 12¼d. Sales 20,000 bales.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, February 3.—Consols closed at 93¾ to 93¾; at Frankfort 79¾.

Peace Meeting in Overton County, Tennessee.

At a public meeting recently held in Overton county, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Lately the peace and quiet of our county has been interrupted by acts of violence and lawlessness, we, a large portion of the citizens representing all parties, in convention assembled, do declare as follows:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the occurrence of the unhappy events in our midst. We believe all such exhibitions of mob law are most dangerous to our best interests, productive of consequences disastrious to all, and they meet with our earnest censure and disapproval.

Resolved, That peace and order should be the chief end and aim of every good citizen, and to promote these, the exercitions of all should now be especially directed.

Resolved, That in obedience to and the enforcement of the civil laws rest our prosperity as a people and safety as individuals, and we pledge our united efforts to secure prompt and faithful execution of the same.

Resolved, That the sheriff and other officers entrusted with the maintainance of the law shall receive the support and protection of all in their endeavors to keep the peace.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished such papers as the secretary may deem best, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Clerk of the Fentress county Circuit Court.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned. A. CULLOM, Chairman.
W. M. MCCALL, Secretary.

DIED.

SPEERS—On Wednesday evening, February 3, 1869, at 7 o'clock p.m., at the residence of N. C. Speers, Mrs. Mary A. H. Speers, consort of Will J. Speers. The funeral will take place from the family residence, corner Rayburn avenue and Jackson streets, this Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family will attend without further notice.

New Advertisements.

NOTICES.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

J. F. SMITHWICK and J. S. HATCHER having purchased an interest in the house of C. C. CLEAVES & CO., on the 1st of February, 1869, the business will be continued in future at the old stand, under the firm name of

CLEAVES, SMITHWICK & HATCHER
feb4

Notice.

ALL persons who loaned money to assist in rebuilding the Memphis and Ohio Railroad; also, all persons who furnished supplies or labored for the Company since June, 1866, are requested to present their notes and accounts at the Company's office, duly certified, and receive their money for the same.

A. WOODRUFF,
feb4 President M. & O. R. R. Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Lessee.....MRS. W. C. THOMPSON
Manager and Treasurer.....C. D. STRINKURL
Stage Manager.....ROBERT MCWADE

Unbounded success of Miss LEO HUDSON and her beautiful horse,

BLACK BESS,

Also, Mr. J. M. MURRY.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 4, 1869, will be repeated (last night) the beautiful play of MAZEPPA; or the Wild Horse of Tartary. Mazeppa, Miss Leo Hudson; Abner Kahn, J. M. Murry.

Friday—Benefit of Miss Leo Hudson. Saturday, Leo Hudson Matinee. Doors open at 1 p.m.

☞ Great plays in active rehearsal.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; Curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

To be given by

PROFESSOR SABATZKY,

Assisted by

His Present and Former Pupils,

—AT—

GREENLAW HALL,

CORNER UNION AND SECOND STREETS,

February 8th, 1869.
feb3

VARIETIES THEATER

Corner Main and Washington Sts.

CHARLES H. H. BROON.....Proprietor
CHARLEY WHITE.....Stage Manager

Admission Only 25 Cents.

THE above place of amusement is open nightly with a star combination of talented artistes, acknowledged by the public press to be the best that has ever appeared in this city. The entertainment consists of Sentimental and comic singing, dancing, farces, burlesques, negro acts, spectacular sensations, etc. Admission, 25 cents; private boxes, $5. Doors open at half-past six o'clock; Curtain rises at half-past seven o'clock.

GAYETIES THEATER.

No. 37 Jefferson Street.

J. ETLY.....Lessee and Manager
OSCAR WILLIS.....Stage Manager

Stupendous Attraction. Last week of the Lotpet Combination and Miss Susie Starr. First time of the great extravaganza, UNDER THE TALLOW DIP.

Monday, February 15, 1869, first appearance of the great London stars, Miss ANNIE HINDLE and Miss NELLIE HOWARD.

Admission fifty cents; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at a quarter to 8 precisely.

MEDICAL.

DR. P. G. L. GRASTY,

Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery,

Office, 279 1-2 Main Street.

Residence Worsham House, Memphis, Tenn. ja31

Dr. F. Salter,

Devotes his attention to Obstetrics and Diseases of

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

No. 59 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Office hours, 9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m. ja15

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. JAMES YOUNG, having removed his residence and office from the city to the corner of Union and McLean avenues (adjoining the residence of R. M. Estes, Esq.), respectfully offers his professional services to his old friends and the public generally, both in country and city.
January 1, 1869. ja5

WANTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a manner that defies detection; only $15. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay the above wages to parties who will canvass for us. Parties preferring to work on commission, can make more than named above. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., the firm with whom we have been associated, and until therein connected, we were unknown. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission. We warrant our Machines for five years. The only practical and really practical cheap Family Machine in the market.

SECORD & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.; BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO.
CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by other parties pretending to manufacture Common Sense Machines. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap Machine. feb3-1m, 1m4 sat

WANTED—Agents to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address American Knitting Machine Company, Boston, Mass, or St. Louis, Mo. feb4m wsf

UNDER COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Jefferson street, is the place to have your Job Printing executed.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Cotton Buyers and Shippers.

WE are authorized and prepared to make liberal cash advances in Memphis on all cotton consigned to Messrs. DAVID DOWS & CO., New York City.
DOW, PHILLIPS & CO.,
ja6 No. 258 Front street.

MACHINERY.

LANE & BODLEY'S

STATIONARY & PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES,

AND

MILL WORK,

PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

With our Patent Simultaneous and Independent Vertical Feed Motion Rack Dogs,

Patent Lath and Shingle Machines,

POWER MORTISER,

Blanchard Spoke Lathe,

HUB, SPOKE, WAGON AND CAR MACHINERY, Planing, Moulding, Tenoning and Sawing Machines.

SHAFTING,

Of all sizes kept in stock. Ball and Socket Adjustable Hangers, with Self-Lubricating Journal Boxes. We have Two Hundred and Fifty

Pulley Patterns,

Of uniform style and weight.

Catalogues furnished on application.

LANE & BODLEY,
feb4d&w CINCINNATI.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY

Memphis, Tennessee.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institutions of the kind in the Southwest, established in 1859, pleasantly located at No. 42 North side Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee, is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired.

Especial Treatment.

CONSUMPTION (PHTHISIS PULMONALIS).

Tuberculosis, Laryngitis,
Bronchitis, Hemoptysis,
Diphtheritis, Pneumonia.

In Incipient or Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Consumption, by the New School Treatment, the most astonishing changes are observable in the immediate cessation of night-sweats—the abatement of fever—the restoration of strength—freeness of breathing—and stoppage of dry, husky or hacking cough.

So certain, speedy and efficacious is my system, that I will guarantee to give more real, permanent benefit in from two to six weeks, than all the "Consumption Doctors" in the land can effect in six months.

It is well known that the mucous surface of the nasal fossæ, called the Pituitary or Schneiderian membrane, is the greatest secretory portion of the human body. The secreted matter flows inwardly down the throat, causing roughing and collecting in, and producing ulceration and destruction to the lungs. At night, especially, from the recumbent position and rest, the mucous collects in greater quantity—hence the hawking and raising in the morning.

This is the effect, arising from weakened mucous surfaces, and no case of consumption can be cured without first overcoming this difficulty.

Recently, certain pseudo-physicians, in order to sell their inhaling tubes (most misbevious contrivances), shoulder-braces and nostrums, have asserted that pulmonary consumption is caused by a general or partial closing of the air-cells! A theory of consumption worthy only of unprincipled charlatanism.

If I cannot cure diphtheria, pneumonia and all lung diseases, quicker, and in a more sensible way than the usual methods, no charge shall be made.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Lumbago, Gout,
Sciatica, Mercurial Rheumatism,
Tix Doloureaux, Nerve-Ache.

In all arthritic complaints, as rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, etc., this practice is almost perfect. The most intense pains are almost instantly relieved—enormous swellings are reduced, limbs which been contracted and stiff for years, are relaxed. Cases of twenty, thirty and forty years' standing, have been cured by me after all other means have failed.

A great accomplishment is my triumph over pain, by which I can often, in a few moments, soothe and carry off the most excruciating sufferings.

If this system did nothing more than to relieve pain, it would stand superior to any other systems extant.

Paralysis.

Heimplegia (Half Palsy), Paresis,
Paraplegia (Local Palsy), Paralysis Agitans.

In every form of paralysis, this is the only treatment which amounts to anything—restoring action and vitality.

In the treatment of this sad affection, I use my Medicated Baths, medicated with various substances, as tarabinth, chlorine, iodine, ammonia and hydrargyrum, in connection with medicated electricity and galvanism, and other fine remedial agencies.

I will contract to cure any case of paralysis, provided there exists no organic lesion.

Catarrh.

Stoped-up Head, Running of the Nose,
Coughing, Hawking and Spitting,
Constant Blowing of the Nose.

Thousands suffer from that most annoying, disagreeable, and offensive complaint—Catarrh, without knowing what it is.

Often the secreted mucous, flowing down the throat clogs up the lungs, and lays the foundation for consumption.

The most skillful physicians fail to cure it.

Recently, several "Ear Doctors" of this city, have turned their attention to the treatment of catarrh, and demand most fabulous prices from patients.

I cure any case of obstruction—stopped-up head—discharges of greenish, thick, thin, or glairy mucous from the nose, internally or externally—pain or fullness between the eyes—constant blowing of the nose—inflammation of the nasal passages—ulceration of the schneiderian membrane, etc., in the course of a few days.

Deafness.

Nervous Deafness, Noises in the Head,
Otorrhœa—Otitis (Discharge from Ear),
Paralysis of Auditory Nerve.

I am daily treating all affections of the ear with the most gratifying results. Some who had paid aurists nearly $1,000 without benefit, have been cured by me in a few weeks at a moderate expense.

Mercurial Diseases.

Salivation (Ptyalism), Mercurial Eruptions,
Mercurial Aches in Bones.
Mercurialization.

Mercury, injudiciously used, has filled the earth with wrecks of humanity. Thousands suffer from its effects, who have been unconsciously drugged by their physician. It is vain to attempt the cure of the majority of diseases while it remains in the body.

Although I have heard of several so-called antidotes for mercury in the human body, I have never yet seen a physician who could eliminate it from the system.

I can satis

DAILY AVALANCHE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

THURSDAY, : : : February 4, 1869

Notice to the Public.

All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

News in Brief.

Thanks to the Southern Express Company for late papers.

The Rutter developments caused a great sensation, yesterday, and much speculation.

Mr. C. P. Norris, President First National Bank, hasgone North.

A good preacher may not be a good Chief of Police, or much at arresting cow thieves from the highways and hedges.

Every Radical in the city who could read wanted the AVALANCHE yesterday. They were looking to see their names in print *via*. Nashville.

Mr. Paul T. Jones, of Bolivar; John S. Malone, Cherokee, Alabama; Jas. H. Sloss, Tuscumbia; G. P. Andrews, Holly Springs; D. B. Morey, Water Valley, general ticket agent of Mississippi Central Railroad; R. J. Wingate, Louisville, Ky., and Colonel Sam. Tate, were at the Peabody yesterday.

The four men—Pender, Lanigan and the two Dwyers—charged with the murder of Michael Hennessey last Sunday night, will be examined before Justice Michael Burke, on Gayoso street, between Main and Second, to-day, at one o'clock p. m. The mysterious and brutal murder of Hennessey has caused much conjecture and excitement, and the examination will be largely attended.

A magnificent firm in this city, which does a large business with negroes from the country, but not with the sharp ones in the city, charges the ignorant creatures at the rate of one dollar per month on fifty, for taking care of their funds. Such infamy deserves exposure. It is unnecessary to say that this firm is truly loyal, and would favor the education of the African race, provided they could have the monopoly of selling spelling books at one dollar per copy.

Yesterday we had damp, crooked, unruly, penetrating weather. There was an immense amount of damp, raw, half done air in the atmosphere, and many an old overcoat and shawl were brought out, which the owners had not intended to put on exhibition much oftener this winter. It was a day for closed doors, cold charity and blazing fires. Pleasure seekers found pleasure in staying at home, and business men, such as hackmen, hand-cart drivers, milkmen, local editors and other ironclads hugged their wrappings as if working by the job, regardless of time.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

SUCCESSOR OF CAPTAIN J. J. REID.—Last evening the Board of Aldermen selected W. J. Raja as the successor of the lamented Captain J. J. Reid as first officer of Fire Company No. 2. Mayor Leftwich first nominated Mr. W. J. Carroll, who was not the choice of the Board, when he nominated Mr. Raja, who obtained thirteen votes against four. The present captain is an old, active and energetic fireman, director of the pipe, and is thoroughly acquainted with all the duties of his position. He was the choice of the Fire Committee in council, and the Board will have no cause to regret its selection. An attempt was made to postpone the election, but did not succeed. We congratulate Captain Raja and the No. 2's upon the choice of their Captain.

All kinds of dress goods marked down at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

CHANGE OF FIRM.—An advertisement elsewhere announces a change in the firm of C. C. Cleaves & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, Messrs. J. F. Smithwick and J. J. Hatcher having purchashed an interest. The firm will be Cleaves, Smithwick & Hatcher, Mr. Smithwick, who has been connected with the house since its re-establishment, is a well-known business man, to whom the house is indebted for much of its popularity. Our young friend, Captain Hatcher, who has also been a long time identified with it, is known as a sterling business man and true gentleman, and has hosts of friends who will be gratified to learn that he has changed his position of *attache* for that of proprietor. We wish the new firm success in abundance.

White and grey blankets, at greatly reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

CROWDED OUT.—A communication from a "Third Ward," approving the action of the Board of Aldermen in authorizing the issuing of $500,000 in $1,000 bonds, for the present and prospective relief of the city, has been unavoidably crowded out. The approbation of "Third Ward" is based upon the necessity that exists to raise money for present use, and there being no alternative suggested that promises the remotest prospect of success.

We will sell this morning, at 11 o'clock, one fine carriage, in good repair; also horses, mules and mares without number, all of which will be sold without reserve at the Arcade. M. C. CAYCE & Co.

The Memphis Steam Dyeing and Cleaning Establishment, 262 Second street, is the *only one* in Memphis which operates *by steam*. Its machinery was bought in Paris and New York, regardless of expense. 1w

Five hundred variety French, German and American baskets at

WHEELER, PICKENS & Co.,
330 Main street.

SCOTT'S MONTHLY.—This standard Southern magazine, published at Atlanta, is at hand for February, improved in size and general appearance. It is filled with ability and care, and has an able array of contributors. We take pleasure in recommending *Scott's Monthly* as a high-toned magazine, worthy to be welcomed in every family circle.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

The great Magenta, with our old friend Frank Hicks on the roof, will leave for all points of the Mississippi to-day at five o'clock. Johnny Sullivan and Charley Smithers are her clerks. Bob Smith, an old Memphis favorite, star-gazer. The popular Frank Smith will attend to the wants of the hungry and the weary. No better man on the river. The Magenta is a Memphis institution. We will guarantee a pleasant trip.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

OZENA, is a feted ulcer in the nose, generally the result of catarrh, producing offensive breath, and destroying the (vomer) partition bone of the nose, causing a heaviness over the eyes, discharging disagreeable *ichors*, etc. Dr. Jones, at the Peabody Hotel, cures this offensive disease and all those delicate and difficult diseases not cured by the common practice. Dr. Jones straightens cross-eyes in two minutes, inserts artificial eyes to move and appear natural, and performs all delicate operations in surgery.

WANTED.—At City Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets,

5,000 Bank of Tennessee, new issue.

5,000 Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad first mortgaged bonds.

HIDES AND LEATHER.—Our enterprising friends, Messrs. Ashbrook & White, whose card will be found in another column, make a specialty of the purchase and sale of hides, leather, furs and peltry. They are the successors of the house of George Philler & Co., and worthily sustain the reputation made by the old house.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

A DETECTIVE FOILED.

A Young Kentuckian Escapes from an Experienced Nashville Detective in Mississippi,

Two Pistols, a Pair of Hand-cuffs and a Carpet-bag Missing—John Brown Non-Plussed—Heavy Joke on the Profession—Three Weeks' Work Lost.

One of Brownlows shrewdest detectives who has been on a still hunt in Mississippi for three long, wakeful weeks, lost some game he had bagged and ironed rather curiously yesterday on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad.

The history of the case is synoptically viz: A month or so ago a man was killed near Jonesboro, Washington county, East Tennessee. The crime was charged upon the Ku-Klux, a ghostly brotherhood which never found a good foothold among the loyal gravels of east Tennessee hills. To make sure of the right man seven or eight young men were charged with the murder. The Governor, or some of the little *ad interim* fellows about the office waiting for a free ride to Brownlow's funeral, issued a proclamation offering a reward of one thousand dollars a piece for the murderers and five hundred dollars extra on each additional outrage. The little squad scattered; the murder of a man is so uncommon thing, and was soon forgotten and the proclamation was not noticed. But a Nashville detective who registers himself, or did last night at the hotel, as John Brown, thought he saw something in it. He thought he saw five thousand dollars. So, hearing that one of the fugitives was in Mississippi, he followed, and after three weeks ceaseless hard work he found one of the young men and had him arrested by the military, on the railroad, between Jackson and Vicksburg. Having the necessary papers, he had little trouble or delay in having a requisition signed by General Gillem as military commander of the department, allowing the prisoner to be removed from the State.

So Mr. "John Brown," who has been in the business twenty-five years, and knows a thing or two, brought his prisoner to Jackson, remained there a day, then brought him to Grenada and paid a visit to the camps of the commandant of the post. So far, so good. Yesterday morning Mr. John Brown left Grenada with his prisoner on the Memphis train. Before traveling far he took off the young man's hand-cuffs. The passengers felt a good deal of curiosity and interest in the two mysterious travelers, but no one ventured to ask any questions or interfere.

When the train approached within a few miles of Sardis, fifty miles below here and half the trip from Grenada, the young man became quite restless, and from his nervousness it was thought he meditated escape. The detective's keen glance saw all, and he replaced the handcuffs, putting the key in his satchel. This gave Mr. John Brown an opportunity to sleep, and he soon dropped off in a sound slumber. The train soon arrived at Sardis, and John Brown, with his six-inch mustache, was marching on undisturbed in the land of dreams and big rewards for good jobs. Just as the train moved off, the youth with the bracelets on his wrists drew his shawl close around himself, picked up the satchel containing the all-important key, besides two pistols and other articles, and deliberately walked off the train without waking up his friend from Nashville to tell him good-bye. No one else took the trouble to arouse him until the train arrived at the second station—Como—a distance of ten or fifteen miles, where a gentleman, who got in at Sardis, shook him up, determined to ask a few questions on the subject of the mysterious prisoner. Mr. Brown's surprise knew no bounds when he missed his dear prisoner. He said that it was the first occurrence of the kind in his experience of twenty-five years. He had been in the service of the Postoffice Department, the military and, finally, of Brownlow for a year or two. Middle Tennessee has a missing detective; now a Middle Tennessee detective has a missing prisoner.

We saw Mr. John Brown last night, and found him taking his loss quite philosophically. He says the satchel contained his pistol and the prisoner's, and several little articles; that the prisoner is a highly educated young man, twenty-five years old, of good family, and, he believes, is from Kentucky, and that he was a Confederate soldier, but finally became a guerrilla, whatever that is. Mr. Brown says he is going back to-day to look for his satchel and the fellow that carries it. The satchel he may find, but it is hardly probable that the East Tennessee Ku-Kluxer will settle permanently at Sardis. Mr. Brown asserts that he was chloroformed, as he found a handkerchief strongly saturated with that subtle soporific laying across his arm when he awoke. This is corroborated by a passenger.

Cloaks and shawls, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

[Communicated.]

Public Parks.

In many of our Northern cities the people seem to be alive to the importance of these beautiful, ornamental and indispensible improvements. In the old world, public parks and squares are better appreciated and more liberally provided than in our own country. The same disparity exists between Northern and Southern cities, for the reason, perhaps, that the latter are not so densely populated and the want of these breathing places has not yet been felt. This, however, will not always be the case. Our citizens are quite sanguine of the future growth of Memphis of its increasing commerce, trade, manufactures, education, etc., yet they seem to have ignored the very existence of parks, save the two or three small squares in the Western edge, of business portion of the city. Our natural position and advantages for a great city are all that can be desired, and it only requires the action of liberal and sagatious heads to make it the most inviting and desirable in the Mississippi Valley. New York has spent her millions for what we can now obtain for a trifling sum, perhaps for nothing. Our suburban lands are unsettled and cheap. Our population in a few years will flood over them, when it will be too late to procure public squares, except at heavy cost. They should have been laid out by the original proprietors, from the south to the north boundary of the present city limits, and would have been, no doubt, had they known then what time has developed.

Without these open spaces—these public "lungs" through which the future masses can breathe the pure air of heaven—Memphis may not expect to vie with other cities than she long can she forget or neglect these wise provisions for posterity without hazarding her reputation for common sagacity. Strangers, in their perambulations, can speak little to our praise while their admiration is confined to Court Square, nor can our people feel much pride in "showing them round."

City Fathers, what can you do in this matter? If you can accomplish this desirable object, you will have done more for the future good of the city than all your predecessors in any one administration.

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

"A HORSE! A HORSE! MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE!!"—There is no use giving a kingdom for a horse, as some excellent ones, to the number of fifty and more, have just arrived, and will be sold cheap at the Bluff City Stock Yard, corner Linden and Tennessee streets, to close consignment. They must be sold, and parties should at once supply their wants. Come see and buy.

A lot of fine mules are also offered for sale. Beefcattle, milch cows, hogs, sheep, work oxen always on hand at moderate rates. Come one! come all!! tf

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The Worsham House is now fitted up with modern improvements; and its proprietors, thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Board and room, $3 per day; day board, $20 per month. tf

Amusements.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—A large and fashionable audience greeted the talented Miss Leo Hudson at the New Memphis Theater last evening, on the occasion of the third representation of the great spectacular and romantic drama of *Mazeppa*. Miss Hudson enacts the character of "Cassimer" with the utmost dash and abandon. She thoroughly enters into the spirit of the part, and makes the daring ascent to the top of the stage on her beautiful horse Black Bess, with the greatest intrepidity and daring, and amid rapturous applause. The horse is, without exception, one of the most sagacious animals on the stage, and the manner in which Black Bess acquitted herself last evening was the theme of general conservation among the audience. Mr. Murry enacted the character of old "Abdel Kader" finer than on the two previous evenings, and on clasping his sword and declaring, in a voice full of passion, that he would defend his throne against "Thamar" (Mr. Dalton) and all his hosts, a thrill seemed to pass through the audience, followed by a genuine burst of enthusiastic applause. The drama was greately enlivened by the comedy business and capital singing of Mr. McWade, and Mrs. Cline, also, succeeded in exciting the risible faculties of the audience in no ordinary degree. Messrs. Malmburg, Dalton, White, Lanagan, Dovey, Cline, O'Keef, Mrs. Lanagan, Mrs. Taylor and Miss Plunkett were also excellent in their several *roles*, and by their spirited acting added much to the success of the piece. To-night *Mazeppa* will be repeated, when there is certain to be a full house.

THE GAYETY THEATER.—This attractive place of fun, music and dancing is crowded night after night with amusement seekers, who go and smile and laugh, and laugh and smile, and come away to return again and again. Henrietta, the jig dancer, is one of the principal features; also Susie Starr, the great dancer and beauty; Lizzie Walker, likewise in the same line, and Loretta ditto and Fanny Lopez. Then in the acrobatic line there is Madame Lopez and her children, well worth going to see. Oscar Willis, Collins and Prendergast are splendid in song and jest and dance. Gorman, who plays the accordeon, is not slow, and, all in all, the place has a great variety of good show.

VARIETIES THEATER.—The friends of Miss Helene DeVere will remember that her benefit is announced for Friday night. No other member of the company ever attained such wide-spread popularity, and now, that her friends have an opportunity of substantially testifying their appreciation, we have no doubt they will do so. Little Lottie Mitchell's "first week" is a splendid success. Her fine dancing invariably draws an *encore*; and Miss Sallie Eldridge's comic and sentimental vocalism and burlesques find new favor every night. M'lle Barana, in addition to her dances, is quite acceptable in vocalism; and M'lle Frances, a bewitching *danseuse*—the best ever on the Varieties' boards—carries the house by storm. Charley Gardner, Murphy, Johnny Smith, Weaver, and Charley White are still on hand, and find it no difficulty to amuse the audiences.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstine & Bro.'s. tf

DYERSBURG,

Extensive and Organized Horse-Thieving—$20,000 Worth of Stock Lost by the Citizens—Further Particulars of the Late Lynching—A Hot Time Coming for the Gang.

We are kindly permitted to make the following extract from a private letter dated Dyersburg, February 1st, and received by a gentlemen in this city. It contains additional particulars of the late lynching, which has already been mentioned:

* * * * *

Our folks are getting waked up with a vengeance. In the eastern part of this county and the parts of Gibson and Hardeman contiguous, horse-stealing and ventilation of spurious money has been indulged in muchly during the past eighteen months. This evil was getting so prevalent over the whole county that the people were getting uneasy. It is stated that $20,000 would not pay for the horses lost between here and Bell's Station and adjoining county. The other day some citizens arrested and brought to town five men of suspicious character. After a preliminary examination two were discharged the evidence not being sufficient to detain them. The others—two named Evans and one Moody—were placed under a guard of citizens, the jail not being deemed secure, to await the arrival of witnesses, for trial before a magistrate. The trial continued two days and was to be finished the next morning, Saturday, 30th. On Friday night, after twelve o'clock, a column of men from three directions, silently and simultaneously entered the town, numbering about 150, surrounded the jail, where the prisoners had been removed, and before the guard were aware of their presence appeared at the threshold of the lower room of the jail and commanded the guard (of four) to surrender. The guard being under arrest, they then forced the jailer to open the cell where the prisoners were confined and took them out. The whole "shebang," prisoners, jailer and guard were all escorted to the bank of the river, when the prisoners were questioned and then shot with the guns of the guard. During all this time the jail guard were strictly guarded by the unknown. After the prisoners were executed the guns of the jail guard were laid at their feet, and the mysterious enforcers of the law silently departed. These men acted with a discipline that proved they were actuated by one purpose, and each knew the particular duty he had to perform. They had their commander-in-chief and sub-officers. Some were disguised by masks and robes, others were not, yet none of the guard recognized one, although well acquainted throughout the county. Between you and me, in company with the lamp post, I do not think the guard cared about claiming acquaintance with these night visitors, besides you know their visual organs were somewhat impaired by considerable extension—say the size of saucers. One of the guard stated that they were the finest body of men he ever saw, being so large. You will remember the sheriff, guard and jailer were all involuntary witnesses of the whole proceeding. Well, our people do not altogether like this manner of punishing these men, and yet they feel that it will do more toward ridding the county of this class of people than the ordinary course of law, especially in the present uncertainty of Tennessee laws. They are satisfied those men were guilty, and therefore they have no sympathy for them. We much fear though that this affair will bring down upon us Mr. Brownlow and Cooper's "malicious" fires. There has been other arrests since, and suspicious and dangerous characters are being hunted up. The evidence elicited at the trial seemed to point at a regular organized gang of horse thieves, counterfeit money pushers, whose chain extended from Missouri and Arkansas through our county to Mississippi.

Ladies' unnerwear, at great reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Stone Pavement.

MEMPHIS, January 31, 1869.

Having completed our contract for the stone pavement, some time since, we wish to state to those directly interested that we are now required by the city to press our collections for same, by taking legal steps against the property on which we hold assessments. We have been as lenient as possible and have put down a permanent improvement. All those who wish to avoid the costs of a lawsuit, that must inevitably be decided against them, will come up promptly and settle. Almost two-thirds of the number have already settled, and to them we tender our most sincere thanks. J. & M. LOWDAN,

At Office of City Attorney, in Exchange Buildings, between nine and twelve o'clock a.m. 10t

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

WANTED—City and country people to know that we are offering our splendid stock of boots, shoes and hats at retail—at less than wholesale prices. Satisfy yourselves by looking.

J. T. HANDLAN & Co.,
No. 279 Main street.

Goods not exactly in style, less than cost. 1m

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

Continued from fourth page.

STREET PAVEMENTS.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 28, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, respectfully ask that you supply each of our offices with one of S. L. Bartlett's American Perpetual Calendars, which we esteem very convenient, yea, highly valuable as a general reference. Respectfully,

L. R. RICHARDS, City Register.
JOHN H. BOWEN, City Tax Coll'r.
R. D. BAUGH, City Controller.
J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer.
WM. H. BRIDGES, Treasurer.
R. J. MORGAN, City Attorney.

Referred to Finance Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Upon the petition of P. T. Alum, claiming of the city of Memphis $600 damages in consequence of the city having caused to be filled a gully contiguous to his premises on the south side of Court street, extended between Lauderdale and Orleans streets, and thereby turning the water upon his premises. Your Committee reports as follows, to-wit: After a careful examination your committee would report adverse.

Adopted.

T. W. O'DONNEL,
Chairman Improvement Committee.

Upon a resolution proposing that the Street Commissioner place a crossing over Hawley street and Boundry avenue, etc., your committee report as follows, viz—Favorable.

T. W. O'DONNELL,
Chairman Improvement Committee.

Adopted.

Upon the petition of James Wells, asking the privilege to get sand from the bluff, fronting the river, between Beale street and Union street, etc., your Committee report as follows, to-wit: ——

Adopted.

Upon the petition of M. H. Reilley, calling the attention of the Board to the necessity of having Auction street, south side, filled, etc., say between Second and Third streets, under the supervision of the City Engineer, etc., your committee report as follows, to-wit: After a careful examination your committee would report favorable.

T. W. O'DONNELL,
Chairman Improvement Committee.

Adopted.

ORDINANCE.

By Alderman O'Donnell:

Be it ordained, by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, That at the grade of Orleans street from Beale to Vance, as shown upon the profile hereto attached be, and the same is hereby adopted as the permanent grade of said streets between said points.

Passed first and final reading.

By Alderman O'Donnell:

Be it ordained, etc., That the grade of Poplar street, between Boundary avenue and Brinkley avenue, as shown upon the profile herein attached, be and the same is, hereby adopted as the permanent grade of said street between said places.

Passed final reading.

By Alderman O'Donnell:

Be it ordained, etc., That the grade of Lauderdale street, between Union street and Little Betty bayou, as shown upon the profile hereunto attached, be, and the same is hereby adopted, as the permanent grade of said street between said points.

Passed final reading.

The committee appointed to investigate the expediency of passing the ordinance to repeal an ordinance ordering carriage steps to be removed from all streets now paved, report adversely to the passage of said ordinance.

The committee, at the same time, beg leave to recommend that all obstructions, including braziers for parching nuts, apple-stands, etc., especially on Main street, be ordered to be removed at the same time.

Adopted.

Upon the petition of C. W. Palmer, agent, asking permission to roof with shingles, a brick house, on the southeast corner of Fourth and Washington streets, etc. Your committee reports as follows, to-wit: In favor of granting the prayer of the petitioner.

Adopted.

Upon the petition of Messrs M. L. Oppenheimer and M. Rackstadler asking permission to build a frame stable on their premises, No. 109 Third street, between Market and Winchester streets, your committee report as follows, viz: That they have granted the prayer of the petitioners.

Adopted.

Upon a petition proposing to permit Samuel Crogan to build a frame kitchen in the rear of his restaurant, No. 36 North Court street; your committee reports as follows, to-wit: Adversely to granting the prayers of the petitioner.

Adopted.

Upon the petition of J. C. Matcalf asking permission to erect a temporary wooden shed to be used as a carpenter's shop, on Madison street, between Second and Third streets, your committee report as follows, to-wit: Favorably, allowing the privilege asked for granted.

Adopted.

[To be Continued.]

HABEAS CORPUS.

The Writ of Liberty---Rights of the Citizen Vindicated.

Duties of Police Commissioners Defined, and Excessive Rigor Restrained.

The State of Tennessee } Petition
vs. } for
John Brady. } Habeas Corpus.

The petitioner, John Brady, shows that he is detained in custody by the keeper of the work-house of the city of Memphis, by virtue of a mittimus, of which the following is a copy:

State of Tennessee: Mittimus No. —.

To the Keeper of the Work-house of the City of Memphis:

John Brady has been tried before the Police Court, of the Metropolitan Police District, on a charge of *vagrancy* and carrying concealed weapons, in violation of the ordinance of the city of Memphis, and has been found guilty thereof; and failing to pay the fine and costs imposed, amounting to twenty-five dollars, is hereby committed to the city work-house, to be kept at hard labor, as directed by the ordinance of the city, for the space of fifty days, unless his fine shall be sooner paid, or he has been delivered according to law.

Witness my hand, this 4th day of January, 1869. C. RICHARDS,
Police Commissioner.

The petitioner insists that the *mittimus* is insufficient to detain him, and that the imprisonment is wholly unauthorized by law.

There are several objections presented to the writ, but it is only necessary to notice the most important.

1. That it does not appear from its face that it was issued by any court or officer known to the law, or from what part of the *State of Tennessee* it emanated.

2. That under chapter ten of the Code on the subject of vagrancy, commencing at section 1710, *no fine of any amount* can be assessed for that offense. That it is punishable by imprisonment for a period of five days, and then, only when the party has failed to find securities for his good behevior as provided in section 1711, and for the first offense only.

That even for the second offense he cannot be fined in any amount, nor imprisoned exceeding one month, unless he fail to pay costs; in which case he can be detained until the next Circuit or Criminal Court, under section 1712.

That the carrying concealed weapons as a cause of detention is wholly void, and even if the amendment asked for is allowed so that it read carrying concealed weapons, it would still be defective, because there is no such offense known to the law as concealed weapons, or even carrying concealed weapons. The offense described in section 4746 is that of "carrying dangerous weapons," and is therein defined as a misdemesnor punishable by indictment of a Grand Jury, and not by a magistrate, who can only bind the defendant for his appearance at court.

The first objection that the character and location of the court or officer issuing it does not appear in the mittimus is certainly sustained by the examination of the writ itself.

The caption shows that the court or officer issuing the writ was, at the date of it, in the State of Tennessee. It is addressed to the keeper of the workhouse of the city of Memphis. It states that John Brady has been tried before the Police Court of the Metropolitan Police District, without showing what district, whether of Shelby or Davidson counties, Knoxville or Chattanooga. It is signed by C. Richards as "Police Commissioner," an officer of whose legal existence this court has no judicial notice. It does not show in what part of the State it was executed, nor whether the "Police Commissioner" was acting within his territorial jurisdiction. I know of no officer of that character for the whole State.

The third objection, that on the charge of vagrancy *no fine* in any amount can be assessed.

Section 1710 of the Code provides, that "A person is guilty of a *misdemeanor* who having no *apparent* means of subsistence neglects to apply himself to some honest calling, or who saunters about neglecting his business; or who tries to maintain himself by gaming or *undue means*, or who keeps or exhibits the gaming table commonly called A, B, C, or E, F, G, faro bank, or any other gaming cloth, table or bank of the same or like kind, under any denomination whatever.

Section 1711, Such person may be required to find sureties of good behavior; to that end any Justice of the Peace of any county where the offender may be found shall, on due proof made, issue a warrant and cause him to be brought before him, and, on conviction, demand of him sureties for his good behavior, and in case of his refusal or neglect to give the same, may commit him to the jail of the county for not exceeding five days; at the expiration of which imprisonment he shall be set at liberty if nothing criminal appear against him, he paying all charges arising from said imprisonment.

Section 1712. If such convict repeat the offense within thirty days after his discharge, he shall be deemed a vagrant, and be subject to one month's imprisonment, and to the payment of all costs accruing thereon; and if he neglect or refuse to pay said costs, he may be continued in prison until the next Circuit or Criminal Court, which shall proceed to try the offender; and if he be found guilty by a jury, the Court may cause him to be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

The sections following of the same chapter from 1713 to 1719, inclusive, have been repealed by the act of January 30, 1860, and are not now in force.

Section 1720 provides that no person shall *hire* about in the State or in any town or civil division thereof, having in his possession any gambling table or any device whatever for the entlesment of any person to play or gamble.

Section 1721 declares it to be the duty of every judge, justice, sheriff and constable to apprehend any person, upon view or information, known to be guilty of this offense, and cause him to be committed to jail to await his trial at the next court having cognizance of the offense of gaming.

Section 1722 makes it the duty of the judge, justice or constable to *destroy* the gaming table, etc.

Strange as the provisions of this chapter appear to be, I can find no authority in any section now in force for the commitment shown in this case. If on the ground of vagrancy the defendant is committed for non-payment of a fine which the magistrate had no power or authority to assess, as the writ fails to show that there had been a previous offense, the legal presumption is that this was the first, in which case it is clear that the only power the magistrate possessed was to require sureties of the defendant for his good behavior, and in case of refusal, to commit him to the *jail of the county for a period of five days*. For the second offense, as in section 1712, he might be imprisoned *thirty days* only, (but not fined) or until the *next term of the Circuit* or Criminal Court, which, even upon conviction by a jury, has power to imprison only for thirty days, not fifty, as in this writ, and no power *whatever to assess a fine*.

The chapter on vagrancy in the Code of Tennessee, so far as it goes to define and punish gaming and keeping gaming tables, etc., as a substantial offense, if properly charged, might be sufficient to warrant the detention or imprisonment of an offender; but that portion which seeks to make it a criminal offense for a person to be "guilty of misbehavior," or of "having no apparent means of subsistence," or "neglect of the defendant to apply himself to some honest calling" or one "who seeks to maintain himself by gaming or other undue means," etc., in wholly failing to define any act of a criminal character, and under which the most innocent and blameless might be arrested and imprisoned, is not entitled to the consideration of any court, and cannot be recognized as any cause for either arrest or imprisonment.

If a party has violated the laws against gaming he may be arrested and punished under those sections prohibiting the same, when the definitions of the offenses named are full and clear, and proper punishment prescribed.

The third objection that the charge of carrying concealed weapons is no offense against the law and cannot be punished either by fine or imprisonment, the amendment of the *mittimus* in inserting "carrying concealed weapons" instead of concealed weapons, may be made with the consent of the defendent, the State resting upon that as a sufficient cause of detention.

The only authority for a prosecution on a charge of this kind in this State is found in section 4746 of the Code, which declares that,

"Any person who carries under his clothes, or concealed about his person, a bowie-knife, Arkansas tooth-pick, or any other knife or weapon of like form, shape or size, is guilty of a *misdemeanor*, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months."

In the chapter on small offenses, section 4994 of the Code, that

"Any person brought before a Justice of the Peace for a misdemeanor, may plead guilty, whereupon, the justice shall hear the evidence and fine the offender according to the aggravation of his offense, not less than two dollars nor more than fifty dollars, together with all costs."

Section 5001 provides that, if the offense merit a fine exceeding $50, or imprisonment and fine of any amount, or imprisonment only, or if the offense is punishable expressly by both fine and imprisonment, the Justice shall not render judgment against the offender under the foregoing provisions, but shall bind the party to appear at the next Circuit or Criminal Court.

Section 14 of the bill of rights of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee provides that no free man shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by presentment, indictment or impeachment.

From these provisions the following propositions are established:

1st. That a Justice of the Peace or magistrate cannot enter a fine against any defendant unless he pleads guilty.

2d. That a Justice of the Peace or magistrate cannot imprison a defendant in any case unless he pleads guilty, except in default of bail for his appearance at court.

3d. That even in cases where the defendant pleads guilty, the Magistrate cannot either fine or imprison for non-payment of the same, if it appears from the evidence that the offense merit a fine exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisonment and fine of any amount, or imprisonment only, or if the offense is punishable expressly by both fine and imprisonment, but in such case it is his duty *to bind the party to appear at court*, where only he can be *put* to answer the charge with an indictment or presentment of a grand jury.

As a principle of law it is beyond question that any judgment of a Magistrate by which a defendant is fined in any amount, or imprisoned, unless upon a plea of guilty, where the offense of which he is so convicted is defined as an offense punishable by indictment or presentment, is extra judicial and voidable, if not absolutely void.

The offense of carrying concealed weapons under the Code is a misdemeanor, punishable only by indictment or presentment, *by fine of not more than fifty dollars; by both fine and imprisonment.*

The authority claimed by the officer for this writ is, that it is "issued under an ordinance of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city of Memphis."

I do not deem it necessary even to examine the ordinance, but if the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of this city have assumed to do what the Legislature has never yet attempted—to deprive the citizen of his constitutional right of trial by jury, upon indictment of presentment, upon *any* criminal charge—it is an assumption that the Courts cannot sustain.

There are other objections to this mittimus, but there are enough to determine that it is wholly insufficient to detain the defendant, and, indeed, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it "void upon its face," so that any officer serving it would be liable to prosecution for false imprisonment. The defendant will be discharged from custody.

The Courts.

CHANCERY COURT.—*William M. Smith, Chancellor*—The case of Meath vs. Porter was taken up yesterday and engaged the court the entire day. Pending the trial court adjourned until this morning, when the same case will be resumed and concluded in a short time, after which the remaining cases on yesterday's calendar will be brought up for hearing.

The Clerk and Master will take an account to-day in the case of McDowell vs. Jones, et al. The attorney who has the papers in the case of Lanier vs. Gayoso Savings Institution, et al., will please return them immediately to the office of the Clerk and Master.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—This court did not convene yesterday as announced, the Judge still being sick. It is thought that he may be able to hold court to-day, if so, the business on Tuesday's calendar will be taken up and disposed of.

CIRCUIT COURT—*G. W. Reeves, Judge.*—This court was engaged yesterday on the criminal side in disposing of misdemeanor cases, etc. The criminal docket will be continued to-day, and all larceny cases will be called peremptorily. All parties interested are notified to be in attendance. Several true bills for larceny were returned by the Grand Jury yesterday. The following named gentlemen were admitted as attorneys in this court during the past week: T. J. Flippin, Louis Selby, jr., D. P. and J. L. Anderson.

Silks marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

If you want good old Megibben whisky go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

Ladies', misses' and children's wool hose, at cost price, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND REFERENCES.—Dr. J. A. Clopton refers to every intelligent gentleman of the Gulf States—from the city of Richmond, Virginia, to San Antonia, Texas, to his almost universal success in the treatment of *piles, fistula, fissures, strictures*, and other chronic diseases of the bowels. Many of the most distinguished gentlemen of the South have been his patients. He has operated in every city of any size in the South, and has the pleasure of referring to his old patients at every point of the compass. His old patient are his best friends, and take pleasure in sending their friends to him to be cured. One of the first gentlemen of the city called yesterday with a special friend of his and said to his friend that he had been perfectly relieved of a most painful disease of the body, and that he had consulted thirty physicians, and that Dr. Clopton was the only one that ever located the disease, and told him what was the matter. The most intelligent men of the city have been his patients, and kindly requested me to refer others afflicted to them. Dr. C. has a special call home and cannot possibly stay in the city longer than the last or latter part of the week. He does not mean to be understood that he has had five hundred thousand patients, but that at least as many friends of his *patients*. This will be Dr. Clopton's last visit to Memphis this year. tf

Go to Scheibler & Co.'s, No. 7 Adams street, for cheap leather and shoe findings. Highest price paid for hides, skins, etc. 1m

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Ladies' and misses' boulevard and balmoral skirts, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

LOST.—A small brown colored female pointer, with a green ribbon on her neck; right eye a little inflamed. Will give five dollars for her recovery.

A. C. BREWER,
tf 216 Front street.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
THURSDAY, February 4, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The weather continues cold and disagreeable, with a drizzling rain. The river here is declining steadily. At St. Louis the river is rising with a fair stage ont to Cairo. The Ohio is falling at Cincinnati and Louisville, with six feet in the canal. The Arkansas is swelling with a big stage in the river. White river continues in a good condition.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer W. R. Arthur, St. Louis.
" Louisiana, Louisville.
" Dexter, Louisville.
" Mary Erwin, Cincinnati.
" Coosa, Evansville.
" Guidon, Arkansas river.
" H. M. Shreve, St. Louis.
" Argosy, Arkansas river.
" Lady Gay, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Clifton, Cincinnati.
" Fort Gibson, Cincinnati.
" Dexter, New Orleans.
" W. R. Arthur, New Orleans.
" Mary Erwin, Arkansas river.
" H. M. Shreve, Vicksburg.
" Lady Gay, St. Louis.

IN PORT.

Ben Campbell, Bermuda, Coosa, Guidon, Leni Leoti, Argosy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yesterday was quite a disagreeable day for business on the levee, and in consequence shipments were light. There was a fair list of arrivals and departures.

The W. R. Arthur, Dexter, Louisiana and H. M. Shreve passed down yesterday all well indened.

There are great preparations being made in New Orleans for *Mardi Gras* festivities. The celebration of the mystic crew promises to be a grand affair.

The side-wheel steamer Lexington was destroyed by fire at New Orleans on Wednesday morning at two o'clock.

The Clifton departed last evening for Cincinnati, with 1,600 bales of cotton, an the Fort Gibson for the same destination, with 650 bales.

The Mary Erwin, from Cincinnati, passed down for Arkansas river, after discharging here 75 tons of miscellaneous freight.

The Darling, Captain Carter, arrived last night from Cincinnati, with a full cargo of merchandise. She leaves on Saturday with a return trip. Mr. Powers is her amiable purser.

The City of Cairo is the Thursday St. Louis packet, leaving at four o'clock.

The Argonaut, Captain Everhart, will be found at the wharf this morning, to receive for Louisville and Cincinnati, and will leave at five o'clock.

The rain which seems to be general along the water courses will cause another swell in the rivers.

The Mollie Able, Captain Dan. Able will pass down this evening for New

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	10:50 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	11:45 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation (daily, except Sunday)	....	5:05 a.m
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 275 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	3:00 p.m.	4:45 a.m.
Night Express	9:30 a.m.	3:00 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express train, which goes through to Nashville without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Express (daily)	3:40 p.m.	4:20 p.m.
Sardis Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight North, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday (daily, except Sunday)	3:10 p.m.	6:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 237½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 25½ hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 237½ Main street.

A. S. LIVERMORE, General Sup't.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at	7:00 a.m.
Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at	7:30 a.m.
Arriving at Memphis at	1:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at..... 3.05 p.m.
Arrive at..... 3.00 p.m. and 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., N. York, Nashville, and all cities North and East, at..... 12.40 p.m.
Arrive at..... 1.15 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at..... 3.00 p.m. and 10.40 p.m.
Arrive at..... 3.05 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Mississippi & Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at..... 3.00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 3.05 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Memphis and Louisville, and branch Railroads, at..... 2.05 p.m.
Arrive at..... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga, and West Tennessee Railroads, at..... 12.40 p.m.
Arrive at..... 1.15 p.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for Madison, Duval's Bluff, and Little Rock, Ark.—tri-weekly—at..... 6.00 a.m.
Arrive at..... 1.30 p.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and all landings on Arkansas and White Rivers—semi-weekly—Tuesdays and Saturdays—at..... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at..... 8.00 a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, South (semi-weekly) Tuesdays and Saturdays at..... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at..... 7.00. a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, North (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays at..... 4.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Thursdays at..... 7.00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST, Postmaster.

Weights of Produce,

As established by law or custom in Memphis.

	Lbs. to bush.		Lbs. to bush.
Wheat	60	Millet Seed	50
Corn	56	Red Top Seed	14
Corn in Ear	70	Osage Orange Seed	32
Corn Meal	50	Sorghum Seed	42
Rye	56	Ky. Blue Grass	14
Buckwheat	52	Timothy Seed	45
Barley	48	Onions	57
Irish Potatoes	60	Top Onion Sets	28
Sweet Potatoes	50	Peas	60
Beans	60	Split Peas	60
Castor Beans	46	Dried Apples	24
Bran	20	Dried Peaches	33
Clover Seed	60	Malt	34
Timothy Seed	45	Salt	50
Hungarian Seed	48	Turnips	57
Hemp Seed	44	Coal	80
Flax Seed	56		

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	4 @	36 @
Gold drafts on New York	— @	50%@—
Silver	29@31	31 @32

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	½@¾ dis. par	par¾ dis.
Exchange on N. Orleans	½@¾ dis.	¼ prem
" Nashville	½@¾ dis. par	par@¼prm

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling	$6 80
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 80
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 80
On France, 5 francs for	1 00
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 12
On " 1 Prussian "	1 02
On " 1 guilder	55
On " 1 silver	71
On Sweden 1 riksdaler	42
On Norway 1 Specie thaler	1 52

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	111½	5-20's of '65, new	108
5-20's of '62	112½	5-20's of '67, new	108¼
5-20's of '64	109	5-20's of '68, new	108¼
5-20's of '65	110	10-40's	108

SCRIPS.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	72@—	75@78
County scrip	73@75	77@80
Police scrip	95@—	97@—
School scrip	90@—	92@95

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	3 40
80's "	80
120's "	120
120's, not war of 1812	118
160's, war of 1812	150
160's, not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	67@
" new	67@
" coupons	90@
Memphis city bonds, plain ex coupons	52½@52¾
" " paving "	52½@52¾
" " ind'd by M & C R Co.	62@67
M. & L. R. R. 8 per cent bonds	90@
" " 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	65@—
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	48@48½
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	66@
" " 2d " "	31@33
" Central " 1st "	69@
" " 2d " coupons	50@
" " 2d " bonds	40@
" " 3d " coupons	40@
M. and O. R. R. 6 per cent. bonds	80@
" " 10 per cent. bonds	36@

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1869. }

The weather to-day was extremely disagreeable and of a character to interfere materially with the removal of cotton, in consequence of which exchange was not coming in freely at the banks, while the demand from mercantile circles was very fair. In rates there is no quotable change. Merchants are generally giving attention to collections, on last month's business, which are reported slow on account of money being to so great an extent tied up in cotton—say $2,500,000, which is just double the amount of capital claimed by the banks. In the absence of packets from St. Louis there was little merchandize on the outside market and the tendency of prices was rather upward than otherwise. Eggs, which have been steadily declining since the hollidays, were firm at an advance of 1 to 2c per dozen, all cheap lots having been bought up by speculators for shipment. The supply of corn was unequal to the demand. Oats were also scarce while bran and hay were in fair supply and easy. Flour and meal were dull. In provisions there were few if any concessions from our quotations, the market being much firmer, while mess pork was generally held 50c higher in store, $33 being the general quotation. We find no material change in groceries.

Gold was inactive, dealers reporting nothing of importance either in buying or selling. Small amounts were bought at 135 and sold at 136. In one instance 135¼ was paid. It opened at 135¾ in New York, was down to 135½ at noon, with 7 per cent. the carrying rate, and closed at 135⅝.

Outside parties were reported in market at 75 for country scrip, for speculation, and it is said there was a transaction or two "in the dark" at higher rates. Dealers check to tax-payers at 78 to 80, with the outside figure ruling. If there was any change of feeling in city scrip it was difficult to discover. Dealers bought a few balances at 72 to 73 and there were still free offerings to tax-payers at 75 to 78. The proposition to issue $500,000 in bonds, to be used as collateral, for the relief of the city, generally meets with favor, although to this measure, as to any that could be presented, there is much opposition. The scheme is decidedly preferable to having bills payable floating about and is just the right sort of medicine for delinquent tax-payers, many of whom are awaiting a decline in the value of scrip or balances. Police scrip continues scarce and is firm as quoted above.

City bonds were inactive and nominal; there were none on the market.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter saying that the law imposes no penalty upon dealers in tobacco for non-compliance with the requirements of section seventy-eight of the law in the matter of making monthly inventories. Persons, however, who continue to sell and neglect it or refuse to make such inventories necessarily fall under suspicion. If upon examination of their stock it shall be found to be unstamped, the presumption is that no tax has been paid upon it, and it should be reported to the Collector for seizure, and then the burden of proof will be upon such dealer to show cause why proceedings shall not be commenced for the forfeiture of any such unstamped goods to the United States. In the absence of any inventory, officers are not supposed to know that a dealer is selling old stock.

In New York to-day money was fairly active at 7 per cent. on call, and stocks were firm in consequence of a large short interest in the market, but closed dull with light offerings. Governments opened higher with a demand to cover shorts, and Fisk & Hatch "bulling," were dull and lower on second call but closed better in consequence of "bears" covering previous contracts. Sterling exchange was steady at 109¾ for 60-day bills. Sales of old Tennessee bonds at 67¾ and new at 67¾ are reported. Closing quotations from the Exchange are as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	67¾	67¾
Tennessee bonds, new	67¼	67¾
Bonds of 1881		111½
5-20s of '62		113¾
5-20s of '64		108½
5-20s of '65		110¼
5-20s, new, of '65		108½
5-20s, new, of '67		108½
5-20s, new, of '68		108½
10-40 bonds		108½
Pacific 6s		101¾
Wells & Fargo Express		—
American Express		49
Adams Express		—
United States Express		—
Merchants' Union Express		—
Quicksilver		23
Canton		60
Pacific Mail		117¾
Western Union Telegraph		36½
New York Central		165¾
Erie		56
Hudson		136
Reading		96¾
Chicago and Alton		154¾
Chicago and Alton preferred		152
Toledo, W. and Ft. W.		—
Toledo, W. and Ft. W., preferred		—
Ft. Wayne		99¾
St. Paul preferred		80¾
Fort Wayne		127
Ohio and Mississippi		29¾
Michigan Central		129
Michigan Southern		94¾
Illinois Central		138
Cleveland and Pittsburg		93¾
Cleveland and Toledo		103¾
Rock Island		130¾
Chicago and N. W.		84
Chicago and N. W. preferred		92

In regard to business prospects in New York, the *Express* of Saturday remarks:

Present indications warrant the expectations of a prosperous spring trade, and an early commencement of it. The winter, thus far, has been remarkably mild, and as the first of February is near at hand, we may reasonably conclude that we are to work through the remainder of the season without any unusually severe cold weather. This will insure an early resumption of navigation, an event which is always a recognized starting point for new activities in the great world of commerce and trade. The Western States, notwithstanding the recent money pinch, and the heavy losses resulting from speculative operations in breadstuffs, are in a condition to be profitable customers in the seaboard markets. During the past year, they have been paying off a good many bad debts, and have shown a commendable disposition to contract but few new ones. More cash and less credit has been their motto, and if the motto is adhered to what they again come here to buy, it will tell not only to their own advantage, but to that of the whole country. The South, too, is rapidly coming up out of the slough of despond, and with a good many millions of very hard cash in hand, as the result of a bountiful cotton crop, it will again be in our markets as of old, a liberal and profitable customer. If the financial tinkers in Congress, and the "professional lockers-up" of greenbacks in Wall street will but let things alone, there is every reason to calculate with confidence upon the liveliest and most lucrative spring business the country has witnessed for some years.

Cotton Market.

Buyers came up more freely to-day and about 2,500 bales were again taken off the market at a further advance of ¼ to ⅛c, the news from New York and Liverpool being favorable. Offerings were in excess of the demand, but factors invariably claimed 28¾c for middling, while 28 to 28¼c covered the prices offered. In consequence of the weather being unfavorable for compressing, shipments were light, but there is a scarcity of tonnage in port. Sales included 172, 15, 120, 53 and 146 bales middling at 28¼c, 50, 16, 43 and 12 do. at 28, 84 do. at 28¾c, 56 do. (an even running crop) at 28 ¾c; 350 do (nearly even running, sold by Day & Proudit) at 28½c; 47, low middling, at 27¼c; 35 stained at 27½; 21 and 6 ordinary at 26c; 30 do at 26½c; 75 strict good ordinary at 27c; 5 do at 27¼c; 222 and 52 strict low middling at 28c; 169 good ordinary at 27c; 56 low middling at 27½c; 102 do at 27¾c; 27 good middling at 30c. At the close, the demand at ruling rates had pretty well subsided, but the market remained firm at outside quotations. We quote:

Ordinary	26 @	26¼
Good ordinary	27 @	—
Low middling	27½ @	28
Middling	28¼ @	28½
Strict middling	29 @	—
Good middling	29½ @	—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
MEMPHIS, February 3, 1869. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	47
Received to-day	1,500
Received previously	173,200—174,702
	174,747
Exported to-day	310
Exported previously	151,032—15,342
Stock at noon this day	23,407
Increase of stock since yesterday	1,190

Of the receipts 276 bales came per Memphis and Charleston Railroad; 238 per Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad; 376 per Memphis and Ohio Railroad; 35 per Memphis and Little Rock Railroad; 425 per river, and 150 (estimated) per wagons. Of the exports 198 bales were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad and 112 per Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

The foreign exports of cotton from the ports for the past week foot up only 23,000 bales, against 73,000 bales for the corresponding week last season. The receipts for the week, as compared with last season, show an increase of 3,000 bales. A New York circular of Saturday gives the receipts there this season at 372,520 bales, against 329,926 to same time last season; stock, 61,185, against 80,000; receipts at United States ports, 1,398,000, against 1,274,000; stock at same, 365,000, against 340,000. Stock in Liverpool, 269,000, against 396,670, of which 77,000, against 146,700, is American. Cotton at sea for England, 301,000, against 197,000, of which 141,000, against 110,000, is American.

It will be seen from the following table of receipts of cotton for the season, at the Southern markets, that Memphis is third on the list in the extent of business:

New Orleans, January 26		Bales. 558,102
Savannah	"	27	241,062
Memphis	"	30	167,467
Mobile	"	29	157,467
Charleston	"	27	128,153
Macon	"	30	76,387
Augusta	"	30	58,677
Columbus	"	29	39,128
Montgomery	"	30	36,661
Nashville	"	30	29,173

Better than this, Memphis is the best market in the South, affording highest prices to producers, and most desirable selections to spinners, and had we sufficient capital and enterprise to extend our railroad interests it would take the lead of all markets in the course of a few years.

The weekly circular of Messrs. Thurmond & Bowles, Shreveport, under date of January 23, says:

The movements of cotton in our city are still liberal. We speak of receipts from the interior and its rapid changing of owners after its arrival. During the last commercial year the entire receipts were a fraction over 37,000 bales. Up to the present writing, since the first of September last, we number a fraction over 55,000 bales received. No lessening of daily receipts is yet noticeable. This estimate does not embrace any in transit from Jefferson, from Upper Red river or its tributaries, but from the actual receipts of our warehouses only. We feel safe in venturing the minimum receipts at this port 80,000 bales this year. The hide trade has been double to any other season. Aside from thousands of beeves shipped for a market, over ten thousand have been slaughtered and packed in this city. Cotton—ordinary to good ordinary, 26 to 27c; low middling to middling, 27 to 28c; strict middling, nominal.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, February 3—10:50 a.m.—The market opens firmer, but buiness is restricted, owing to a heavy storm prevailing. Uplands 29¾c; Orleans 30¼c.

12 m.—Ordinary, 27½c; good ordinary, 28¾c to 28¾c; low middling, 29¼c; middling, 29¾c to 30c; good middling, 31c. Market active and excited.

2:15 p.m.—The cotton market is strong. Ordinary, 27½c; good ordinary, 28¾c; low middling, 29¼; middling, 30c; good middling, 31c. Sales up to this time to-day, 5,000 bales. Receipts up to this time to-day, 4,000 bales.

London and Liverpool Markets

LONDON, February 3—1 p.m.—Five-twenties, 70¾; Erie, 25½; consols, 93¾; Illinois Central 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 3—1 p.m.—Cotton market continues active at an advance of ⅛d. Middling uplands 12d. and Orleans 12¼d. Sales will reach 20,000 bales.

11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens buoyant and active at 11¾d. for middling uplands, and 12d. for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day 15,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—Dull at $6 per bbl for good to prime, in store.

BRAN—Quiet at $25 per ton on levee and retailing at $1 35@1 40 ₱ hundred in store.

BUTTER—Dull with small sales, good to choice Western lab at 28 to 32c.

BACON—Sides and shoulders scarce with small inquiry. We quote sugar-cured hams dull at 19½ to 20c by the tierce.

BEEF—We quote fresh slaughtered at 4 to 5c ₱ lb for fore and 8 to 9c for hindquarters.

BAGGING, ROPE, TIES AND TWINE.—Movement very light and mostly in a retail way. We quote various brands Kentucky 2 lb bagging, 21 to 22½c, and 1½ lb, 14 to 15c; iron ties, $7@7 50 ₱ 100 lbs; rope, 6¾ to 8c for hand and 9 to 10c for machine; baling twine, 19 to 20c; sacking twine, 33 to 35c.

CORN—Scarce with a good shipping demand. We quote sales of 120 sks shelled on levee at 70c; 50 sks do. at depot at 72½c and 150 sks in store at 75c. Retailing at 80c.

CORN MEAL—Dull at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bbl for choice white.

COTTON SEED—We quote Dickson $5 and Peeler $3 per bushel. Common varieties nominally $1@2 14 per ton.

CHEESE—Market firm at 20c for Western reserve, 20½c for English dairy and 21c for Factory, selections, in store.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged, jobbing as follows: Ordinary Rio, 20 to 21c; fair do, 22½ to 23c; good do, 23 to 23½c; prime do, 24 to 25c; choice do, 25½ to 26. Java, 35 to 36c.

CHICKENS—Dull at $4 50@5 per dozen.

CANDLES—Quiet and firm at 18 to 19c for star 12 oz, in boxes, half boxes, and quarters.

DRIED FRUIT—Buyers at 7 to 9c ₱ lb for apples and 10 to 12c for peaches.

FLOUR—Choice brands dull and but a light movement in lower qualities. We quote: Superfine, $6 50@7; extra, $7 50@8; double extra, $8@9; family do $9 50@$10 50; choice family brands, $11@12.

HAY—In fair supply and quiet at $24 ₱ ton for good timothy in first hands.

HIDES—Demand good at unchanged prices. Flint, 21 to 22c; dry salted, 19 to 20c; green salted, 10@11c; green from butchers, 9 to 9½c; green deer skins, 15 to 18c.

LARD—Quiet and firm, jobbing at 20½ to 21c for choice city rendered in tierces, and 22c in kegs.

MOLASSES—Market firm at 75@80c. for prime to choice Louisiana in bbls. Sorghum, quiet, at 50@60c in bbls. Sugar house syrups nominal.

NAILS—Sell at $6, rates in store. We note a sale of 50 kegs at $4 90.

OATS—Scarce and firm at 77½ to 80c for prime to choice, in store, shipping order.

ONIONS—Selling ₱ bbl.

OILS—Quiet. Carbon, 40 to 45c per gallon. Linseed, raw, $1 20; do. boiled, $1 25; train, $1 25; lard, $1 70@1 75; lubricating, 50c.

PORK—The supply of bulk meats is better and the market easier, but mess pork is in light supply and generally held 50c higher, $33 ₱ bbl, though we learned of sales at $32 50. There was a sale of 10,000 lbs rib sides on the levee this evening at 16¼c. We quote bulk meats, in store as follows, with the remark that outside prices rule: Clearsides, 17¾ to 18c; clear rib sides, 17¼ to 17½c; rib sides, 16¾ to 17c; hams, 16¼ to 17c; shoulders, 14c; heads and jowls, 8c. Mess jowls are $22 50 and rump $23@27 50 ₱ bbl. Packers begin to be scarce and city slaughtered are selling as high as 13¾ to 14c.

POTATOES—Dull. We note a sale of 100 bbls peachblow at $2 50. But 75 is the ruling store price, some getting $3 in a small way. Pinkeyes, $4 50@4 75 ₱ bbl in store, with a sale or two at the river at $4 25. Russets, $3 75@4 ₱ bbl in store. Genuine Carolina ladies and early Goodrich are scarce and nominal

SUGAR—Louisiana sugars continue very firm with an upward tendency, stock being light. We quote fair, centrifugal process, 11½ to 12½c; fully fair do, 13½c; prime to choice do, 14 to 14½c; yellow clarified, 15 to 16¼c; white clarified, 16¾ to 17c. Refined sugars firm, and nominally as follows: Crushed and powdered, 17½c; A coffee, 16½c; B do, 16 to 16¼c; extra C do, 15½ to 15¾c; C do, 15c; yellow, nominal.

SOAP—We quote German 10c and yellow Erasive, 8c ₱ lb.

SALT—Market quiet. 280 lb barrels on levee, $3; in store, $3 15@3 25; large barrels in store, $3 55@3 75; dairy sack per barrel of 280 lbs, $4@4 25; per barrel of 7 bushels, $4 75@5; liverpool per sack, $2 50 to $2 75 for coarse and $2 75 to $3 for fine.

WHISKY—Quiet. Highwines, $1 per gallon.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The market for staple drugs and chemicals remains as described last week, save one or two unimportant alterations of prices. W. C. Potter, 335 Main street, quotes jobbing prices as follows:

Acid—Acetic, Am. U. S. P. 30c; do. Benzoic, 60c; do. Citric, $1 35; do. Tartaric, powdered, 90c.
Alum—6c.
Aloes—Cape, prime, 30c; do. Socotrine True, $1 15.
Ammonia, Aqu, 20°, 16c; Carb; English, in jars, 26c.
Anised—Italian, 40c.
Arsenic—Powdered, 12c.
Arnica—Flowers, 30c.
Arrow Root—Bermuda, 60c; do. St. Vincent, 22c.
Assafœtida—55@60c.
Balsam Copaiba—Para, $1 10; do. Tolu $1 50.
Bark—Red True, powdered, $2 10; yellow, powdered, 60c; do. Elm, 18c; do. Elm ground, 20c.
Bay Rum—Per gallon, $3 75.
Blue Vitriol—15c.
Borax—Refined, 45 to 47c.
Brimstone Roll—8 to 9c.
Buchu—Short, 40c; do. long, 65c.
Calomel—1 lb bottles, $1 15@1 25.
Camphor—Refined, $1 40.
Cantharides—Powdered, $2.
Canary Seed—14 to 16.
Cardamom Seed—Malabar, new, $4 90.
Caraway Seed—30c.
Castor Oil—Per gallon, $3.
Chamomile Flowers—Roman, 55 to 60c; do. German, 45@50c.
Chinoidine, P and W, 24c.
Chlorate Potassa, 65c.
Cloroform, (bottls. extra) $1 65.
Cochineal—Honduras, silvered, $1 60 to $1 65.
Colocynth, 75c.
Copperas, 3½ to 4c.
Coriander Seed, 18c.
Cream Tartar—Powdered, pure, 55@60c.
Cudbear, 40 to 45c.
Cubebs, 45c.
Epsom Salts, 8c.
Flax Seed—Ground, 10c.
Ginger—African, 24 to 26c; do. Jamaica, 42 to 46c.
Glycerine—Bowers, 85c; do. Vienna, 65c.
Gum Arabic—1st select, $1 10; do. sorts, sifted, 65c; Gum Benzoin, 75c; Gum Catechu, 22c.
Indigo—Manilla, genuine, $1 45 to $1 50.
Spanish Float, $1 65 to $1 75.
Iodide Potash—1 lb bottles, $5 50 to $5 75.
Ipecac Root—Rio, $3 to $3 10; powdered, pure, $3 40 to $3 60.
Mace, $1 60@1 70.
Madder, 23c.
Morphine, P. and W, $16 25.
Nutmegs, $1 60@1 65.
Oil Bergamott, $9; Oil Cassia, $4 20@4 25.
Oil Cloves, $4 90@5 10; Oil Lemon, $4 50@$4 80; Oil Olive, per gallon, $2 50; Oil Peppermint, $5@5 50.
Gum Opium, $22 50.
Peppers—Zanzibar, 40c; ground, pure, 50c. Black pepper, 42c. Pil, Hydrarg, 65c.
Pimento, 39c.
Quinine, P. and W. $2 30@2 35.
Rhubarb, E. J., $3@3 25.
Castile Soap, 24 to 26c.
Sal Soda, 4 to 4½c.
Bi Carb Soda, 5½@6c.
Sugar Lead, 50 to 55c.
Sulphur Flour, 8¾ to 9c.

Horrible Case of Poisoning.

Special dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

CINCINNATI, February 1.—A horrible case of poisoning has just come to light near Unionport, Jefferson county, Ohio. Two old ladies, sisters, holding a dower on a piece of land, were last month taken suddenly ill, resulting in the death of one, and the other at the present moment is lying in a critical condition. Last Saturday the body of the deceased was exhumed and a Coroner's jury summoned, who rendered a verdict of death by poison. The manager of the farm is strongly suspected, as the property would fall into his hands at their death. Some of the flour and bread has been sent to this place for analysis.

The Abyssinian war cost England nearly $50,000,000.

The Pareppa-Rosa Company tagged only $750 in Milwaukee.

Miss Harriett Martineau's biographical sketches are being republished in this country.

The Chestnut street theater, Philadelphia, having been removed, has been reopened.

The trial of William Kriel for the murder of his wife in 1868, terminated at Louisville Saturday, with a verdict of guilty in the first degree.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

[Continued from yesterday.]

Current expenditures of the City Engineer's department for 1868:

SALARIES.

Regular department	$4944 88	
Paving department	5603 33	
Paving Inspectors	3419 96—	13968 17

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Stationary	$ 186 55	
Wrought nails, hatchet, etc	22 60	
Repairing old wagon	27 15	
New wagon, harness, etc	222 00	
Blacksmithing	64 75	
One level	25 00	
Repairing instrument	119 15—	762 20

SEWERS.

Stone sills for sewers	$ 46 60	
At Beale street bridge	400 00	
At Randolph road	906 22	
At Second street	27 15	
At Poplar street	417 30	
At Wellington street	747 72	
At Second street, repairing	40 00	
At Second street, repairing	43 56	
At Beale street, repairing	100 00	
Six iron sewer grates	15 35—	3184 62
		$47144 39

BRIDGES.

Front street bridge	$1300 00	
Front street bridge piling	800 00	
Beale street bridge	200 00	
Third street bridge	1000 00—$17600 29	

PUBLIC LISTENS.

Iron manholes and caps	$200 00	
Repairing four cisterns	502 00	
Beale and Wellington st. cistern	600 85—$1302 85	

STREET LIGHTING.

Memphis Gas Co.'s bills	$2369 51	
Forty lamp posts	304 14	
Forty lamps	320 00	
Repairs	52 05	
Cleaning	305 70—$2360 70	

STREETS AND ALLEYS.

Nicolson pavement, city's portion	$160741 29	
Stone pavm't, city's portion	23248 16	
Grade stakes	844 42	
Repairs on Main st. pavm't	140 75	
Removing houses, corner Main and Calhoun	500 00	
Georgia street, excavation	253 50—$200728 12	

PUBLIC LANDING.

Stone paving	$14430 00—$14430 00	
Total		$276986 20

STREET PAVEMENTS.

Accompanying is a tabular exhibit of street pavement, laid in 1867 and 1868, from which is made the following summary:

Cost of Nicolson pavement to property owners	$1,016,840 40
Cost to city	291,805 71
Total cost of Nicolson	$1,308,646 17
Cost of stone pavement to property owners	$120,906 50
Cost to city	72,259 56
Total cost of stone	$202,222 06
Cost of Nicholson and stone pavement to property owners	$1,146,825 98
Cost to city	364,062 27
Total cost of pavement	$1,510,888 25

Amount of bills against property owners, in favor of city, for Nicolson pavement laid by Forrest, Mehl & Co. $417,686 15
Am ount collected by Tax Collector 44,717 38

Balance due city	72,980 77
Amount of bills against property owners, in favor of R. Brown & Co., for Nicolson pavement	$800,142 31
Amount reported collected	276,676 04
Balance due contractors	522,466 27
Amount of bills against property owners, in favor of J. & M. Lowden, for stone pavement	$123,327 15
Amount reported collected	67,522 99
Balance due contractors	55,804 16
Amount of bills against property owners for grading and engineering expenses, in favor of the city	26,687 88
Amount reported collected	2,109 41
Balance due city	24,578 47

To the above amounts should be added the following, which was laid in January of the present year, and which will complete the whole pavement contracted for:

Amount of bills against property owners, in favor of R. Brown & Co	$222,827 86
Amount of bills against city, in favor of T. E. Brown & Co	2,218 32
Total	$225,046 19
Amount engineering, grading, etc., in favor of city	$458 31
Amount royalty	747 54

Lineal length of street pavement:

NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

Charleston ave., Adams to Madison, miles	0.29
M. Jackson ave., Front to Charleston av.	" 0.53
Jefferson st., Front to Charleston av.	" 0.53
Second st., Bayou Gayoso to Beale	" 1.28
Adams st., Front to Manassas	" 0.90
Court st., Main to Second	" 0.12
Madison st., Front to P. Railroad	" 0.76
Monroe st., Front to Second	" 0.14
Union st., Clinton to Wellington	" 0.60
Poplar st., Front to Manassas	" 0.90
Beale st., 8 Shelby to Wellington	" 0.59
Shelby st., Union to Calhoun	" 1.80
Main st., Auction to Calhoun	" 1.80
DeSoto st., Madison to Calhoun	" 0.78
Total Nicolson	" 9.68

STONE PAVEMENT.

Front street, Market to Union, miles	0.64
Second street, Market to Union,	" 0.64
Second alley, Market to Union,	" 0.64
Cross alley, Front to Second,	" 0.90
Total stone pavement,	" 2.82
Total pavement,	" 12.50
Laid in 1868,	" 7.56

*This includes last section of pavement not yet measured or returned.

WHARF AND LANDING.

Robt. Good's pay-roll, employes	$ 56 00

PAUPER ACCOUNT.

J. C. Holst & Co., burials	$ 26 00
Louisville and Nashville Railroad	$ 232 50

NUISANCE ACCOUNT.

John Harvey, dredgeboat-keeper	$ 50 00

MARKET-HOUSE, NORTH.

Peter Connelly, market-master	$ 83 33

MARKET-HOUSE, SOUTH.

Charles Borner, market-master	$ 83 33

Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That all accounts against the City of Memphis shall be presented to the city Controller, on or before the Saturday preceding the regular meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and that he shall not audit any account coming in after that time.

Adopted.

MEMPHIS TENNESSEE,
February 2, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Your committee beg leave to report that taking for granted the correctness of the Controller's published table, we find

The due indebtedness of the city to be	$628,055 99
The probable expenses of the Forty-second corporate year	175,000
July interest	100,000
Making a total of	$903,055 99

We have to pay with

January 1st, 1869, amount of collectable taxes	$370,887 79
Taxes for the forty-second corporate year to be collected, say	500,000
Probable receipts from market-houses and wharfage, say	70,000
Making a total of	$940,887 79

Thus leaving a balance for contingent expenses of about $25,000 at the close of the forty-second corporate year.

But your committee is well satisfied that but little if any money can be expected before November. Mr. John H. Bowen is preparing his delinquent list for publication, and it is to be hoped that the amended law may work well; but with the present floating debt against the city, no money can be realized.

And with the Sampson judgment clutching at your railroad stocks for, say, $12,000, (which, by-the-by must be paid within the next ten days, or your stocks are gone,

With the mortgages upon your realty maturing about the first of March for $90,000, with the unpleasant but just clamors of your laborers, your firemen, and the hundreds of small creditors meeting us at every turn, and whose aggregate demands amount to $50,000 or $60,000. Thus making it imperatively necessary for us to raise at once at least $80,000 in cash.

With these facts staring us in the face, your committee find themselves unwilling to depend upon so uncertain a source as the collection of taxes to replenish the empty Treasury.

Now, how are we to raise money? What collaterals have we to offer?

The people and the press seem opposed to the sale or hypothecation of your railroad stocks, and even were they in favor of it the greatest amount it were possible for you to realize from this source, would not more than satisfy the present importunate creditors of the city—leaving us nothing wherewith to pay the current expenses of the government during the dull summer months.

Your real estate cannot be sold favorably, as any person in the real estate business can tell you.

You cannot borrow upon it, as it is already encumbered, but if unencumbered the amount you needcould not be furnished by any moneyed institution in Memphis as a ready loan for the next twelve months, to do so, they must have such collateral or security that can be again used.

Many persons have suggested, "give the city notes to run for twelve months," but this would be only scrip, the issue of which the Board and people seem opposed to, for many good reasons, and unnecessary for your committee to enumerate, and, again such security would not be good abroad, so this resource fails us.

And now, gentlemen of the Board, the only door for relief that seems clearly open to us is bonds, say not less than $500,000, which, when issued, need not necessarily be forced upon the market and sold for cash, but will be used as collateral, with which there would be no difficulty in raising money, and let them be scrupulously used for the payment of the current of your due debt and for no other